1	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS	

2 **PROCEEDINGS AT:** 3 **School Committee Town of Cumberland** 4 5 **IN RE: School Committee Hearing/Special Program Subcommittee Meeting** 6 7 October 26, 2010 DATE: 8 TIME: 7:00 P.M. **Cumberland High School** PLACE: 9 **Mendon Road** Cumberland, RI 10

11 SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS:

12	Jeff Mutter
	Lisa Beaulieu
13	Daniel Pedro
14	
15	
16	APPEARANCES:
17	Marge Clarke/NESDEC
	Donald Kennedy/NESDEC
18	John Kennedy/NESDEC
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- 1 (HEARING COMMENCED AT 7:00 P.M.)
- 2 MR. MUTTER: I'd like to welcome everyone to
- 3 the public school committee special program subcommittee
  - 4 meeting of Tuesday, October 26, 2010. I call the meeting
  - 5 to order at 7:01.
  - 6 Although it is not on the docket I would ask you to
  - 7 rise for the Pledge of Allegiance.

- 8 (PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE)
- 9 MR. MUTTER: I'm just going to take a few
- minutes to go over how we had arrived at this point this
- 11 evening. In February during the budget cycle there was
- 12 an elementary school design proposal that was presented
  - in April 29th, early May, that the committee chair refer
- 14 the proposal to the Special Programs Committee, which is
  - where it is right now. The legal motion at that time was
  - 16 to defer implementation until September 2011. So this
  - 17 procedure, if nothing happened, this original proposal
  - would take effect in September 2011.
  - 19 The first meeting of the Special Programs Committee

- was June 2, 2010 at Ashton, and with the help of the
- 21 administration and the employee's participation that
- 22 night there was an RFP request for the proposal that was
- 23 approved, and it became the Elementary and Middle School
  - 24 Best Education Use of Facilities Study. There were four
- 25 bidders from that RFP, and the meeting was July 12th and

- 1 July 13th. We interviewed four bidders, actually, on the
- 2 12th then the 13th the committee, as well as the

- 3 administration leadership team, went to a scoring process
- 4 and subsequently awarded the bid to NESDEC in an amount
  - 5 not to exceed \$11,796. That was forwarded to the full
  - 6 committee and ultimately approved with funding coming
  - 7 from a fund balance account that was available from, that
  - 8 was allocated from a previous study that was not
  - 9 conducted, so the transfer and the award of the bid was
  - 10 then approved by the full committee, and that brings us
  - 11 to where we are to date.
  - 12 I also want to thank the administration for the
  - handout that went out to the, at least the notification
  - 14 that went out to the children and students in the

15 district to help promote this forum.

So with that I'm going to turn it over to

17 Mr. Kennedy.

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18 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Thank you, Jeff. I'm 19 **Donald Kennedy from New England School Development 20** Council, and Marge Clarke you will be able to recognize. 21 The other person here is John Kennedy, the last one on **22** the list. John is not a relation of mine. Marge was an elementary school teacher, principal, and also early 23 childhood principal. John was a middle and high school 24 25 teacher and systemwide curriculum director. I was a

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- 1 Superintendent of Schools, but before that I was a
- 2 teacher and curriculum person, and my degree is in
- 3 curriculum, not in administration. So we were
- 4 particularly interested that you had us come and asked us
  - 5 to look at the educational uses of space in both your
  - 6 present and future program, and we'd like to talk about
  - 7 those kind of issues, and we don't often get to do that
  - 8 in a lot of the studies that we do.
  - 9 Sometimes people discuss where do you get your
- 10 standards from, how you make judgments, are they your own

- 11 personal judgments, and in the slide of which you have
- 12 copies there is a list of organizations here from which
- 13 some of our standards are drawn, and we can answer any
  - 14 questions about it if you're interested. We are going to
  - 15 try to do this presentation as quickly as we can so that
  - there is as much time as possible to get audience
  - 17 comment.
  - 18 This is not the final report. This is our initial
  - 19 take on all of these things. We will talk about
  - 20 potential options, but you will notice at the, on the
  - very last slide of the handout that you have is my e-mail
  - address, and also a fax number, so over the next couple
  - of weeks if you have any additional thoughts that you

- 24 don't get a chance to say, we're not yet, we have not yet
- written the final report, and we will be making

- 1 additions, subtractions, changes to what you have seen.
- 2 This is going to be posted on the website, so if you miss
- 3 it, or if a friend of yours missed it, they're going to
- 4 get a chance to look at it on the website, but we hope
- 5 you will get good input.
- What we were asked to do was to look at a number of
- 7 issues, which I will come to in just a second, but this

- 8 is kind of how we process them, and we are trying to do
- 9 things in an orderly fashion as we have done them in over
  - a hundred studies of other school districts, some of
  - 11 which were asking similar questions to the ones that
  - 12 you're asking, and we always like to try to come up with
  - options that will make the educational program of the
  - 14 school district at least as good, if not better, than
  - 15 before. So that's one of the things that we're looking
- 16 at when we determine what might potentially be an option.
  - 17 We'll be dealing with issues of equity and inequity, and
  - 18 there are many possible definitions of this, but we found
  - 19 at the bottom of the slides there are two somewhat

20	different issues, one has to do with configuration			
21	inequity and one has to do with overcrowding inequity.			
22	Those are two kinds. There obviously are other kinds to			
resources	deal with, some children having access to more			
24	than others.			
students	We were ask some sub questions, how many			
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1 take	should Cumberland be planning for. We were asked to			

- 2 a fresh look at the pre-K through eight schools. We were
- 3 not asked to look at the high school and determine best
- 4 educational use of space, and we were asked to consider
- 5 whether there were additional alternative grade
- 6 organizations that would be considered.
- 7 So in looking at how many students should be planned
  - 8 for, you can see, although the numbers are pretty small
  - 9 here, that the number of students has been declining.
  - 10 There were about fifty-one hundred students, fifty-two
  - 11 hundred students, fifty-three hundred students, seven,
  - 12 eight years ago. Now you're down to about forty-seven,
  - 13 forty-eight hundred, and we think going on into the
  - 14 future that you're going to drop down from the

15 forty-eight hundred now,	drop over the next ten years by
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- another 500 students approximately down to the
- 17 forty-three, forty-four hundred range. This does include
- 18 the assumption that Cumberland residents who complete the
  - eighth grade in June of 2014 and, thereafter, at the
  - 20 Mayoral Academy will not come back to the high school
  - 21 because that's the pattern that you have seen in other
  - communities that have any kind of charter school or
  - reason for students to have left the school system or not
  - enrolled in the school systems to start with, so this
  - 25 does include the outflow of students to the Mayoral

- 1 Academy. There are, let's see, there are at the fifth
- 2 grade level, there are 32 Cumberland students in the
- 3 Mayoral Academy this year, 101 fifth graders, and there
- 4 are 48 kindergartners and first graders in the Mayoral
- 5 Academy and 156 who are in that school, and so we did
- 6 take that into account, and the continuing flow in that
- 7 direction we assumed is going to be at about the same
- 8 numbers as have gone there up to now. So essentially the
  - 9 enrollment which rose a little bit in here and got up to
  - about 5300 and now is down to about 4800 we think is

- 11 going to go down to about 4500 going ten years out.
- 12 There are also living in Cumberland another, about
- 13 650 students who go to nonpublic schools, either
- 14 parochial or independent schools, about a hundred in
- independent schools and the others in parochial schools.
- 16 Those numbers seem to be pretty constant. We looked back
  - 17 ten years up till last fall. The official numbers for
  - this fall aren't available yet, but if you look in that
  - 19 ten-year period you see about 41 per grade in nonpublic
  - schools, at the K-5 level per grade, at the middle school
  - 21 level, about 65 per grade at the high school level who
  - are in nonpublic schools.

- There are many different perspectives one can have.
- You live here, you pay the taxes, you have a very
- personal experience with the Cumberland Public Schools,

- 1 and yet when someone is asked to come in and take a fresh
- 2 look we won't, we'll never know the Cumberland schools as
  - 3 intimately as do you, however, we do see a lot of the
  - 4 schools. So we have been in hundreds of elementary

- 5 schools, a lot of middle schools, and a lot of high
- 6 schools as well, so it just depends on one perspective.
- 7 It's not that one perspective is better than the other,
- 8 it's simply that it's just different.
- 9 There are three slides. I'm not going to read
- what's on them, but what you will see is that over the
- 11 past 50 years as educational programs have changed, the
  - 12 capacity of school buildings that are older buildings
- 13 have decreased because as changes have been made, and
  - 14 things like computers were added, classroom libraries
  - were added, special needs students and assistive aids
- 16 were added, so schools cannot house because of changes in

17 the educational program as many students that they used

to, so we have a way of calculating the capacity of

school buildings that takes into consideration what is

the educational program being taught, and these three

slides try to address those issues, and now Marge is

going to talk with you about defining some of our terms,

and we'll tell you about the elementary schools that she

has seen.

25 MS. CLARKE: Thank you. You will be hearing

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- 1 from me and from John as he speaks two terms, current
- 2 operating capacity and planned operating capacity, and
- 3 the definitions are here on the slide, but basically the
- 4 current operating capacity, which is a mouthful, so I'm
- 5 going to call it COC when I'm presenting, has to do with
- 6 what class sizes there are in the schools at the time,
- 7 and in Cumberland the maximum for a pre-K is 15, though
  - 8 many of the classes do not reach that number, that's a
  - 9 pretty high number for preschool students in an intricate
  - setting, K-2, 23 students per class, grades 3-6, 24, and
  - 11 grades seven and above, 26, and of course our setting
  - only went as far as the middle schools and current

building use. Whatever the rooms are being used for today that's how they calculate the current operating capacity, and they'll be outlined in this slide that I'm going to visit shortly.

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Now, the planned operating capacity looks ahead and says if there are any classrooms, or any programs that don't have classrooms, for instance, if there is no music room or no art room, but there is a program that in the future the district needs to plan to have rooms for those programs as well, so if a school is particularly full, and it doesn't have rooms for those purposes, you will see that the POC will be less, the planned operating capacity will be fewer students than the current

- 1 operating capacity, because those rooms are now used for
  - 2 other purposes, and the other thing is that with the, as
  - 3 you look at the building, we look at how many students
  - 4 can fit into that building at one time, so a district
  - 5 like Cumberland that has half-day kindergarten because
  - 6 you have half of the kindergartners in the morning and
  - 7 the other half in the afternoon you can actually have
- 8 more students than perhaps the current operating capacity

- or the planned operating capacity would lead you to
  believe, because there are an extra group of students
  that come for part of the day and then another group
  comes in, so the planned operating capacity plans for
- 13 future, and also takes that into mind.
- 14 The first school, first of all I would like to thank 15 all of the elementary schools for welcoming me. The 16 principals were wonderful. The staff that I spoke to was **17** great, and also the focus groups that we had last week, 18 it was wonderful to have the open dialogue that we had 19 with the groups we met with. The first slide is, has to do with, Don agreed, I sometimes get so involved I forget 20 21 to change the slides, so Don is going to help me out

- today. Ashton Elementary School is the first one I'm
  going to speak to you about tonight, and if you look at
  the slide or what you have in front of you, there is a
  lot of information. I'm not going to take the time to
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- 1 read what grade levels, how many square feet, et cetera,
- 2 that's pretty clear, and I'm going to talk more about the
- 3 space, and, I mean the size of the population that can
- 4 fit in that school, so I'm going to step right down to
- 5 the very bottom of the --

6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What does HDK mean?

7 MS. CLARKE: Half-day kindergarten. When I

8 talked about that I would have said that, so HDK means

9 half-day kindergarten. And we will have questions at the

10 end. So, please, if you have questions regarding a

11 particular term just write them down, and hold them in

your mind and we'll have plenty of time at the end.

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The October 1st enrollment, we use October 1st for all of the enrollments whenever we do the study, so as time goes by if you look at a district you can see, what was it October 1st in 2000, what is it October 1st 2010, or whatever, so that's the common, we always use that

date, the October 1st enrollment, and most of the New

	19	England states use an October 1st enrollment as their
	20	official enrollment for a particular school in a school
303	21	year. So at Ashton on October 1st the enrollment was
	22	students, given the classrooms that are in use the
	23	current operating capacity is 330 students and if all of
	24	the kindergarten classrooms were full, and they have

25 morning and one afternoon you could add another 23

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1 half-day kindergarten students to Ashton School, and

- 2 there would be room for them in the current classrooms.
- 3 The planned operating capacity is less, 282 students, and
- 4 two classrooms were taken off for other purposes, and the
  - 5 next slide you will see that at Ashton there is no room
  - 6 and use for art, no room and use for music, and I just
  - 7 have a note about the original wing, some of the
  - 8 classrooms don't work at that particular location. We
  - 9 have more notes that we didn't include tonight that will
  - 10 be in the final report, observations as we went around
  - 11 the various schools, but for the sake of tonight's
  - 12 presentation we are not going to go into every little
  - 13 detail that we noticed about maintenance or things about

14 the site.

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- 15 Garvin Memorial is the next elementary school.
- 16 There again, we'll skip down to the October 1st
- 17 enrollment was 362 students, current operating capacity,
- 18 the spaces that are currently being used, 377 students,
- 19 because of half-day kindergarten, an additional 23
- 20 students can be enrolled at that school. The planned
- 21 operating capacity is absolutely lower because two
- 22 classrooms have been taken for other purpose. There is
- room in use for art at Garvin, but there is no room for
- 24 music and there are some support staff psychologists,
- 25 social worker, and there is not sufficient space for

- 1 small groups, so additional classroom for planning
- 2 purposes. That doesn't mean that a classroom per se
- 3 would be used for those purposes, it means that somewhere
  - 4 in the school space would need to be captured to make
  - 5 room for those additional staff that are already there.
  - 6 B.F. Norton, and it wouldn't all fit on the slide,
  - 7 the official name is Bernard F. Norton, I understand.
  - 8 Skipping down to the October 1st enrollment, 268
  - 9 students, and at that time there were 79 pre-kindergarten

10 students. Pre-kindergarten students can come in through

11 the school year as they're identified have need services, 12 because of early childhood requirements, so 79 was the 13 number on October 1st. I'm sure if I were to come ask 14 today there are probably more if there's been additional 15 meetings and by the end of the school year it could 16 exceed, come 90 or more students. Currently operating **17** capacity is 377 students, keeping in mind that there 18 could be, if it was really, it's full to capacity of 15 19 students in the morning and 15 students in the afternoon pre-K there could be an additional 120 **20** 21 pre-kindergarten students and there, it's half-day

22 kindergarten so with a morning session and an

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- 23 session it could be an additional 23 half-day
- 24 kindergarten students housed at B.F. Norton. There are
- 25 four classrooms for pre-K at that school. The planned

- 1 operating capacity slightly lower, 330. There again
- 2 maximum 120 pre-kindergarten students, and that's two
- 3 classrooms taken for other purposes, and on the next
- 4 slide there is no music room at the moment, they have a
- 5 room for art, and there again some of the professional

- 6 staff doesn't have sufficient space or other dedicated
- 7 space, for the social worker there is not a conference
- 8 room, and there is limited small group space.
- 9 The next school is Community Elementary School.
- 10 There again we are going to skip right down to the
- 11 October 1st enrollment of 691 students. The current
- 12 operating capacity is 635 with classrooms in use, and
- with the number of classrooms in use for half-day
- 14 kindergarten another 92 students could be housed at
- 15 Community Elementary School. Just to comment there, I'm
  - 16 sure you're familiar, but it's important for me to
- 17 mention that Community Elementary School not only houses

- 18 their own kindergarten class, but it also houses the 19 Cumberland Hill kindergartners there, because there is not sufficient space at Cumberland Hill the way the **20** 21 district is run. The current operating capacity at **22** Community Elementary is 564 students with three 23 classrooms taken off line for other purposes. At the
- moment there is no room, there is no room in use for art,

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25 none for music, and I did want to make a comment because

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1 all of your schools have had some kind of expansion, but

- 2 Community has had multiple expansions, and has other, the
  - 3 core facilities are really tight. Sometimes an addition
  - 4 is made and another addition is made, but the cafeteria,
  - 5 or the gym, or whatever remain the same. There is also
  - 6 insufficient space for the district literacy, the social
  - 7 worker and some reading staff, and I already mentioned
  - 8 Cumberland Hill kindergartners.
  - 9 This is Cumberland Hill Elementary School, and that
  - also has a much longer name that definitely wouldn't fit
  - on the slide. John J. McLaughlin Cumberland Hill
  - 12 Elementary is the full name of that school. Skipping
  - down to October 1st enrollment was 468 students. You

can

- see it's very close to the current operating capacity
- which is 472 students, and because there are no
- 16 kindergartners there I didn't fill in an additional
- 17 number to make up for half-day sessions, and the planned
  - operating capacity is 399 students taking three
  - 19 classrooms off for other purposes which are outlined
  - 20 here. There is no room and use for art or music, and
  - 21 there again there is insufficient space for some of their
  - 22 professionals. There is no dedicated room for
  - 23 conferences and double up for the district math person,
  - 24 and there, the way things are currently districted there
  - is no space for kindergartners, but there are two

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classrooms at Cumberland Hill that were designed for, to 1 2 house kindergartners, two in use for grade four. They 3 have grade four right now. This is a summary slide. I covered a lot of territory, and if you look down, you can 4 5 see all the schools I have mentioned. You can see the current operating capacity. You can see in red the 6 number of classrooms that was utilized to determine the 7 current operating capacity, and you can see the planned 8

operating capacity which I have cited for each school.

- 10 The fourth column you can see that there are a
- 11 reduced number of classrooms that we utilize to determine
  - 12 the planned operating capacity, and the totals are down
  - 13 at the bottom underneath each of those columns, the
  - 14 current operating capacity, if you go down to total is
  - 15 2,191 students as the spaces are currently being used,
  - 16 plus, because we have half-day kindergarten in
- 17 Cumberland, 161 maps of every kindergarten classroom had
  - 18 23 additional students for their extra session, their
  - 19 second session, for a total of 2,352 students, plus 120
  - 20 pre-K, and that takes up four classrooms that are
  - 21 currently at B.F. Norton. Take the planned operating

- 22 capacity if you go right down, and you see if you add all
- of the numbers the total is 1,904 students and that
- 24 assumes that at that future time there would be full-day
- 25 kindergarten, so I have not added any additional students

- 1 for half-day program, and assuming that there remains
- 2 four classrooms just for pre-K, some are in the district
- 3 120 pre-K students. Then Don has already gone over the
- 4 projected enrollments, but we thought this would be
- 5 helpful in looking to the future. The highest projected

- 6 enrollment that we had on the slide was 2,172 students,
- 7 than would be in the next school year plus 90 pre-K is
- 8 the estimated number. The lowest projected enrollment
- 9 for the population we are talking about through grade
- five is 1,172 students, and that would be in 2017-18,
- 11 that school year, plus assuming no change in the
- 12 pre-school program up to 90 pre-kindergarten students is
  - 13 the projection, so if you compare the numbers that we
  - 14 have for the total way that the space is being used right
- 15 now, the way the space is being used right now next year,
  - even though there will be 2,172 students there will be
  - 17 sufficient space if you continue to use the schools the

18 way you are today, and as the numbers decline, you can 19 see that the low in our projections, this 1,973 students, and if you compare that to our numbers if you were to 20 21 have art rooms and music rooms and take the space for the **22** other programs, you would, in fact, be tight for space in 23 the future. So even though 12 classrooms have come offline in order to make up for some of the deficiencies 24 in the space you can still manage, you don't have to 25

- 1 build a school, but you also, we don't believe that you
- 2 could close the school either, because your numbers are
- 3 very, very close to the capacities, whether you have art
- 4 and music rooms or you don't, and then as Don mentioned
  - 5 earlier, it's been a pleasure to come and really take a
  - 6 closer look at your programs, not just the space, and
  - 7 these are all, came out either in my discussions with
  - 8 principals, visits to schools, or through the groups that
  - 9 we met with across the district a week ago, but there are
  - 10 some good things here, and there are some things that
  - 11 need to be addressed, but these are my notes. I have
  - three pages of them, and I'm not going to read them all
  - to you, there are a lot of things to be celebrating, and

- 14 there are also some things that you're working on, but we
- 15 didn't want to have a presentation without acknowledging
  - the reason that we are looking at the school space is
    because we have students going to school and these are
    the programs that your school district provides. And I'm
    going to turn it over to John Kennedy who is going to
    talk about his visits to the middle schools.

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MR. JOHN KENNEDY: Okay. Thank you very much, Marge, and I would also like to say that it was certainly a pleasure visiting the middle schools in town and meeting with the principals and also the staff members, and also during the focus group, and actually

- 1 I look around I see several people who attended those
- 2 focus group meetings. One of the things that we noticed
- 3 as we go from school to school and town to town, there
- 4 was a tremendous amount of pride exhibited in the school
  - 5 system, and a great positive feeling that seemed to come
  - 6 out, and to be honest with you we don't always see that
  - 7 as we travel from place to place. The information that
  - 8 I'm going to be presenting, first of all, has to do with

- 9 the North Cumberland Middle School. It's a two-level
- building, and you can see it contains the same
- 11 information that, the same type of information that Marge
- 12 provided for you, and if you look at the October 1
- 13 enrollment of 6-28 you notice that the current operating
- 14 capacity is 639, the planned operating capacity is also
- 15 639. We did not have to provide any additional purpose
- 16 or take rooms for additional purpose, and so you can see
  - 17 how tight that enrollment situation is. Now, with the
- 18 North Cumberland Middle School, there were some issues
- 19 that we wanted to make note of. Probably most notably is

the computer access being limited. There is a talk of
converting a former industrial arts area to tech-ed and
to use that for, as an instruction, excuse me, a sign-out
lab, that would be very helpful. Also access to
instructional technology is limited. By that we mean
projection capacity, LCD projectors, and Smart Board

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- 1 technology, the types of things that frequently districts
- 2 are beginning to institute. The computer room needs
- 3 working AC. There is an air conditioning system there,

- 4 but it's not functioning, and that is extremely difficult
- 5 on probably a day like today, but definitely during the
- 6 September and June dates, field and play space is
- 7 inadequate. The students have to travel off site for
- 8 practices and games. Event parking is limited. This is
- 9 true in many districts, but we felt that it was important
- 10 to note, and the traffic is congested during, due to that
- 11 single entrance and exit point. Any of you who have
- pulled up there at the start or end of school know that
- 13 traffic is parked along the Nate Whipple area, and
- 14 sometimes that can be a little difficult for folks.
- 15 And then we go to the Joseph L. McCourt Middle
- 16 School, and here you see the front entrance. It's a

	17	single level area, and the, 517 was the October 1st		
	18	enrollment, and so you see that there is a little bit of		
	19	play space, so to speak, here 589 would be the current		
	20	operating capacity, and 563 would be the planned		
	21	operating capacity. One classroom taken for other		
	22	purposes, and as you look over here and you go to the		
top				

line, very limited conference space at the McCourt
 School, and it's used primarily for IEP meetings, and if
 you go to the bottom line, storage space for the library

- 1 and instructional materials, custodial supplies, all of
- 2 those areas are inadequate. Teacher work space is
- 3 limited. The ALP room needs to be reconfigured, and by
- 4 that I mean it was the original family consumer science
- 5 room, and a lot of the appliances are still there, and so
- 6 eventually it will be setup so that just one kitchen
- 7 setup is in the room. Again, technology access is
- 8 limited, one to two computers to a classroom, field and
- 9 play space. There is just that field to the right as you
- 10 come in the driveway which is used for most of the
- 11 sporting programs, and then the note on event parking.
- 12 Now, middle school program notes, as was the case
- with Marge, I'm not going to go through them all with

- 14 you. I would like to say, however, that top statement
- is, in my judgment, and I believe in many other peoples',
- 16 accurate, there has been an implementation of the middle
  - 17 school motto and that is very important, and we don't
- 18 always see that, and as you take a look these are some of
  - 19 the needs that we identified, all of which, I believe I
  - 20 referenced with the exception of the third one. So this
  - 21 is where we stand today.
  - Now, next we move to the statement of the problem
  - for the district, and as we take a look at this we see
  - there is a need to continue to fund schedules for
  - 25 maintenance and repair, capital improvement. Secondly,

- 1 there is a need to continue town-school communication
- 2 regarding educational and facility, long-term educational
- 3 and facility issues. We find as we move from place to
- 4 place, that oftentimes this can become a very contentious
  - 5 thing between town and school government, and it's very
  - 6 important that it become a cooperative effort in order to
  - 7 gain the best results, and that takes a lot of good
- 8 communication and hard work in order to accomplish that

- 9 goal, and obviously a need to adopt a long-range plan for
- pre-K through 12, and then I would just, I'm not going to
- 11 read all the rest of these to you, but I think the first
- 12 bullet is extremely important, and then obviously to
- implement the plan that is going to gain the most
- 14 educationally effective use of school facilities, and
- obviously the other bullets are also significant.
- 16 Now, the economic outlook back in May of 2009, I had
- 17 the opportunity to attend a conference at the Boston
- 18 Federal Reserve building and the featured speaker at that
- 19 time was Mark Zandi, maybe some of you are familiar with
  - 20 him. He is frequently on national networks. He's an

21 economist, chief economist at Moody's, and there were **22** several other people there representing New England, and you can see the Rhode Island representative we listed. 23 24 There were also representatives from Connecticut, 25 Massachusetts, and so on throughout New England, and the Allied Court Reporters, Inc. (401) 946-5500 23 question they asked was can we afford the future, and 1 the answer they came up with was no, and they highlighted 2

- 3 several factors that they felt were going to make it
- 4 extremely difficult for school districts over the next
- 5 couple of years to deal with economic issues. Well, we
- 6 all know that that prediction certainly came true, and
- 7 there have been several follow-ups since then that have
- 8 all indicated that it looks like through the year 2014
- 9 there will be continued stress with regard to state
- 10 revenues, federal revenues, and local revenues that will
- 11 have a major impact on school budgets as we move forward.
  - We will be attending a follow-up conference in another
  - week or so, and the title of that particular conference
  - 14 is Deficits As Far As The Eye Can See, so obviously the
  - 15 economic picture is not a great one. Now, if we take a

look at future budgets, just about every district that we
 come into contact with is dealing with the same kind of
 assumptions that we see here, that are, some of which

are

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appropriation assumptions that we see here that are pertinent to Cumberland. So, it makes for a difficult situation as we move down the road, and this is just a graphic representation of what we see over the course of the next few years.

Now we are going to go into the options.

- 1 MS. CLARKE: Sometimes when we go into a
- 2 district there is a space at the next level. In looking
- 3 at the elementary schools that are tight for space, there
- 4 will be room at the middle schools, and you probably all
- 5 know of districts that have reassigned an elementary
- 6 grade to the middle school level. In fact, we have even
- 7 seen some districts that have put their fifth graders and
- 8 then some districts that, due to these hard economic
- 9 times and space at the middle school level have actually
- 10 took the fourth graders. They're not at the middle
- 11 school program, but they're housed at space in the middle

- 12 school building or buildings. After hearing what John
- had to say about the operating capacities at your middle
- 14 schools that is not an option here in Cumberland, so we
- 15 weren't able to come up with some really, sort of amazing
  - options for the district because your schools are full to
  - 17 capacity if not exceeding capacity in the studies that we
  - did across the district. So, our first, we have several
  - options. They are non-prioritized. It isn't like number
  - one is number one, and number three is number three.
  - 21 These are all considerations for the district. There
- 22 might be aspects that could be added or subtracted.

  They
  - don't have to stand separately in all cases either, but

- the first option is status quo, do nothing, keep
- everything the way it is, have one pre-K school through

- 1 grade five, three K-5 schools and 1 grade 1-5 school, and
- 2 there are several advantages, there are several
- 3 disadvantages. I want to state up front that the
- 4 disadvantages and advantages are not all one size does
- 5 not fit all, some of the disadvantages might be a big
- 6 item or a small item, so it's not a numbers game, you
  - 7 know, how many dots were there for each case, but one

- 8 the things that we heard throughout our visits is how
- 9 fond people in Cumberland are of your neighborhood
- 10 elementary schools, of having a school nearby that their
- 11 children attend. Not all children attend the school
- that's closest to them. It depends on other factors.
- 13 Sometimes there is a special program, for instance,
- 14 English language learners might opt to be at B.F. Norton
- or a student that has a particular need might have a
- 16 program in a school other than their neighborhood, and of
- 17 course we have the Cumberland Hill kindergarten students
  - who don't attend kindergarten in their neighborhood,

their closest school. They go over to Community, but
there are a number of advantages, there are a number of
disadvantages. One of the disadvantages is if you don't
change anything there is not going to be any budgetary
benefit from keeping things the way they are, and there
will be more of a shortfall, more staff cuts and so forth
as this declining revenue situation hits not only

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- 1 Cumberland but across New England and the country.
  There
  - 2 are also, would continue to be within this plan the

- 3 Cumberland Hill kindergarten students are the only ones
- 4 who don't start out in their neighborhood school, so
- 5 that's something to be considered, and there is less
- 6 equitable sharing of resources than what is going to be
- 7 seen as Option 3. When you have multiple places where
- 8 you're putting students, and where you have to have
- 9 library materials to support the curriculum for those
- 10 grade levels, and you have support programs, you have
- more, less, you have to fund those at all of those sites,
- so it is not, it doesn't address some of the concerns we
- 13 have about the economic forecast and what's coming

our

way. So that's 1(A). Everything stays the same. This

15	is called 1(B), because it is just a slight adjustment to
16	1(A), which would be to realign the grade level
17	configuration, so that we had, you had the
18	kindergartners, each school would have its
19	kindergartners, and it would require a slight
20	redistricting so that there would be room at Cumberland
21	Hill for the kindergartners, and some of the students
22	that currently attend Cumberland Hill would have to be
23	reassigned to other schools in order to make that
24	possible, and then there would be an adjustment of the
25	district lines for the middle school. As John explained

- 1 one of the schools is really close to maximum, and the
- 2 other school has perhaps a little bit of space, it is
- 3 nothing major, but if there was some change in the
- 4 districting to accommodate the Cumberland Hill situation,
  - 5 it might be good to look at the middle schools at that
  - 6 same time once you're talking about any adjustments
  - 7 that's a good time to do it. Again, it has many of the
  - 8 same advantages as 1(A). In addition it would have all
  - 9 of the students at, that go to a neighborhood school,
  - 10 they would all start in kindergarten, they won't have to
  - 11 make a transition, and I know they do a wonderful job of

- welcoming the students and so forth, but it isn't equal
- across the district as far as that goes, and there are
- 14 some disadvantages to Option 1(B). Anyhow, there would
  - 15 not be, there would be less equitable sharing of
  - resources in Option 3, it would be basically the same as
  - 17 Option 1(A) and it really wouldn't be a cost saver
  - 18 because it isn't a major adjustment. It's just that some
  - 19 students would be in another school.
  - 20 Option 2, Option 2 given that we have five schools
- 21 and what would be a possible use for them, and you have
  - heard of this one before, it's pre-K and K at one school
    - and four grades 1-5 schools. There are some

## advantages

24	to having all of the earl	y childhood	professionals a	at one
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25 site. Currently, all of the pre-K professionals are at

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- 1 one site with one classroom of kindergartners, but if all
- 2 of the pre-K and K students attended one school there
- 3 would be many advantages for the early childhood
- 4 resources. I'm sure you're aware that not only is there
- 5 a pre-K program, but there is also an outreach program
- and some people come with their young preschoolers for

- 7 various services, and they currently come to B.F. Norton,
- 8 but there are a lot of advantages to having all of the
- 9 early childhood professionals together at one site
- 10 including professional development. It would maintain
- 11 some neighborhood schools, but there would be four. In
- other words, the neighborhood would grow a little bit.
- 13 Instead of having five you would have four, and it would
- 14 reduce the number of schools needing grade five
- materials, one through five materials, but just by one.
- 16 It would just be a 20 percent reduction in the number of
- 17 sites, so to speak. And if you look at the bottom
- 18 advantage the cost savings would mitigate some of the
- 19 negative impact of the impending budget shortfalls, but

- 20 not, would save more than Option 1(A) or 1(B), but it
- 21 wouldn't save as much as you might save with an Option
- 3.
- The disadvantages, there are a number here
- including, we talked about transportation, the different
- 24 sites that would be used for various purposes, there
- would be some impact, the first year. Whenever there is

- 1 a major change, there are many things on the
- 2 disadvantages that are a one-year situation. It would
- 3 require redistricting from five to four, and it would

- 4 utilize the school that was, perhaps, not, that was
- 5 designed for elementary students. All of your elementary
- 6 schools were designed or redesigned, in the case of B.F.
- 7 Norton it was redone, I don't know if you've been inside,
- 8 but it's beautiful inside, it has a lot of nice features,
- 9 but they're all built as elementary schools with a couple
- of kindergarten classrooms, and then the rest with grade
- 11 school and above in mind. So there would be some impact
  - on them, for the first year especially with new students
  - 13 from other places coming to the school.
  - 14 Option 3, we have more disadvantages, costs savings
  - would mitigate some of the negative impact, but it

- 16 wouldn't be as much as Option 3. Option 3 you have also
  - 17 heard before it's pre-K and K at one school, and then
  - 18 what we are calling paired schools, some districts call
- 19 them sister schools. Two grade one through three schools
  - and two grade four through five schools. I just want to
  - 21 provide a little insight. In some districts where we
  - 22 have worked they have elementary schools that are all
  - pretty much the same size, and if they have an even
  - 24 number, you know, they can do a K through two, three
  - 25 through five split, and have sister schools that way, but

- 1 Cumberland happens to need five elementary schools.
  You
- 2 have enough students so you have to have five elementary
  - 3 schools at least at the size you have right now, and so
  - 4 you have an extra school left over, so if you're going to
  - 5 do any kind of pairing you have to have two by two, and
  - 6 you have to have more grades in the bigger schools than
  - 7 you have in the smaller schools. They're not
  - 8 dramatically different, but they're different enough so
  - 9 that they're not all the same size, so that is a factor.
  - 10 There are some advantages, that we have already

- 11 sited in Option 2 regarding having early childhood
- 12 facility and the professionals together and so forth, but
- two there are some added advantages when you only have
- 14 sites for the lower elementary grades, grades one through
  - 15 three, and you would have two sites for the grades four,
  - 16 five. When you're trying to do professional development
  - when you're providing materials, there are a lot of
  - 18 reasons that this actually can be a benefit for the
- 19 academic program, especially during times when things

are

- 20 tight. For instance, if you need to provide curriculum
- 21 materials for a new fourth grade unit, you have two
- 22 libraries and two schools that need those resources, you

- 23 don't have four or five, depending on which option we are
  - talking about, and there are more equitable sharing of
  - 25 those resources, and if you look at the last item on this

- 1 slide provides the largest estimated cost savings. One
- 2 of the biggest expenses for schools is that it is people
- 3 intensive. You have to have teachers to teach, and when
- 4 you have five, students in the same grade level at four
- 5 or five locations, if you have a large number of people

- 6 who buy houses that happen to have fourth-graders, and
- 7 they all end up in one neighborhood school it could mean
- 8 that you need to add a teacher. Well, if you put fewer
- 9 places for those fourth grade students then all of a
- 10 sudden there are five or six more, they can be shared
- among more classrooms, so you don't have that sort of
  - and flow. It's not as dramatic an impact, but it also
  - 13 provides professional development opportunity and
  - 14 material sharing opportunity that you don't have with the
  - 15 smaller schools, and many districts are having to make
  - 16 some tough choices in order to, you know, make these
  - 17 changes.

ebb

18 There are disadvantages as well. Somehow the last

- 19 option, disadvantage for three at the bottom came out as
- a disadvantage. We'll shift it over. It really is an
- 21 advantage to have more equitable sharing of resources.
- 22 It's not a disadvantage and that was a typo to end up on
- this slide, but there are some disadvantages. It reduces
- the neighborhood elementary schools with paired schools
  - to, instead of having four and five, actually you have

**32** 

1 two big neighborhoods. In one district where we worked

- 2 in I haven't really thought about it that way, but
- 3 instead of having smaller neighborhoods you have bigger
- 4 neighborhoods, and it is an adjustment, but we have seen
  - 5 it happen, and it can work. It requires relocation of
  - 6 materials. There are some things that are a one-time
  - 7 expense, like relocating everybody, transitioning
  - 8 students, redistricting, they're all the things that you
- 9 have to do to make this happen, but many of them are one
  - 10 time, they're not a long-term disadvantage and even
  - 11 having the, about the six or seventh bullet down here
  - requires PTOs to regroup that is one, it takes energy,
  - but it can happen, and I was a principal in a district

- MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Thank you, we're almost

we have here tonight.

- done, and we are going to come to you really quickly. We
  - are trying to present a lot of information really fast
  - and as we state we can each, different things that other

- 1 people neglected to say. John and Marge were in schools
  - 2 with children in them. We did this intentionally. Marge
  - 3 did do a quick run through the elementary schools this
- 4 summer, because she wanted not to miss your principal who
  - 5 was retiring, and then she came back again to see the
  - 6 schools again with children in them, and John did the
- 7 same thing. Another thing I wanted to mention to you, we

- 8 talked about the, we called them focus groups that we
- 9 had, we have got a list of the questions that we asked
- 10 people in those groups, and I brought a set of the
- 11 questions with me so that if anybody is interested we are
- happy to give them to you, and we'll put them up on the
- website because we're interested in hearing your input
- 14 and your reactions to any of these questions. We met
- with about a hundred people. It was the seven school
- 16 improvement teams and there were an average of like three
- 17 to 12 people who would come to those meetings. We met
  - with the principal and assistant principals, the two
- 19 leaders of the Cumberland Teachers Association. We met

- 20 with two school committee members. We met with the seven
  - 21 PTO presidents, the chairman of the Special Education
  - 22 Parent Advisory Committee or council, and there were a
  - couple of additional people, so there were about nine
  - 24 people in that group. I saw four people at town hall,
  - 25 the finance director, the planner, the town council

- 1 president, and the mayor, and the mayor took me on a
- 2 walk-through of the Mayoral Academy. The two bus company

- 3 schedulers, we talked with them, and certainly with the
- 4 central office administrators. We tried not to count
- 5 anybody more than once. The principals, for example,
- 6 were in several different combinations and meetings, but
- 7 we saw over a hundred people and we are hoping that you
  - 8 will give us additional input as well. So just to wind
  - 9 up with these last couple of slides. With any of the
  - options, even the status quo, there are some additional
  - 11 considerations, places that you could look for additional
  - 12 savings if you need to do that, because all of these
  - things we are thinking about in relation to if every
  - 14 school in New England, every school district in New

- 15 England is going to have a series of even tougher budget
  - discussions than they've had in the past, everybody is
- 17 going to be needing to reduce expenses so whether or not
  - 18 you reorganize anything or change anything, what you're
  - 19 trying to do in most cases is save money on the side so
  - you won't have to lay off any employees, because about
    - 21 percent of your budget is always over 80 percent in

- 22 almost every school district. In yours it's about 82.
- 23 Eight-two cents in every dollar of your budget is spent
- on people, and for their salaries and benefits, and the
- 25 schools are obviously labor intensive, so the more money

- 1 you can save in other places, and these are some
- 2 suggestions of places that you might look. All of the
- 3 money you can save here is money that you don't have to
- 4 save in laying off additional people.
- 5 There are some long-term considerations that we want
- 6 to make sure that you keep in the back of your mind while
  - 7 you're trying to get through the short term, and you have
  - 8 got some work to do in expanding technology. You don't
  - 9 have as much technology in grades K-8 as many of the

10 school systems that we go into. You may also want to 11 look at expanding your capacity at the pre-K level and 12 moving toward full-day kindergarten. Everybody will be 13 doing that, but the faster you can do it the better 14 education experience you're going to give to students, 15 and in the long run not only does it benefit them to be 16 successful at the beginning, but it costs you less money **17** because remediation in grades one, two, three, four, is 18 much more expensive than the children having to learn 19 things when they were in pre-K and K, so if you can do it **20** sooner, if you can get to the point where you have the 21 money and the space to do that, you'll be making a really 22 strong long-term investment, and the school systems

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- are the most effective and productive are the ones that
- 24 have put a lot of emphasis at that age level. There are
- 25 capital improvement needs that we have mentioned before,

- 1 and so some, you have done most of your buildings
- 2 concerning education for the handicapped and making
- 3 barrier-free buildings, but there is little bit more to
- 4 go. So, I will stop, and the three of us will stand up,
  - 5 and we'll be happy to answer your questions and take

- 6 comments. Pardon us if we don't all look at you at the
- 7 same time, because we have to take notes as you go along,
  - 8 and we want to make sure that we get a chance to try to
  - 9 write down your comments, so if people can come to the
  - 10 microphones and line up, it would help if you would say
- 11 your name when you're speaking, and then we'll know where
  - that came from, and we can keep track of, in the
  - 13 transcript who, from which level had which kinds of
  - 14 comments to say. So John, Marge, and I would love to
  - 15 hear your reaction. Tonight is a reality check. If we
  - have said things that don't make sense, we need to know

17	that. If we have forgotten some things that you think we
18	need to know about, tell us that. The full report won't
19	be written for several weeks, so we hope to get input
20	from you both tonight, and also on this slide it shows
21	you how to get in touch with us if you think of things
22	beyond tonight, so we would like to get some more input
23	from you.

- MR. MUTTER: Let me interject for a minute.
- 25 Do we actually have a sign-in sheet at the podium there

- 1 at all? You wouldn't know if you were going to speak
- 2 until after the presentation. The only reason that we
- 3 are going to need the sign-in sheet is to match up to the
- 4 record.
- 5 MS. CLARKE: Would you like to speak, sir?
- 6 MR. DI MODICA: Yes, please. My name is
- 7 Paul DiModica, D-I-M-O-D-I-C-A. I have a couple
- 8 questions. Are there any other districts, school
- 9 districts in Rhode Island that are doing this currently,
- 10 I shouldn't say currently but proposed plans at all right
- 11 now?
- 12 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Last year we worked
- 13 with South Kingstown. We are now working on Aquidneck

- 14 Island right now. Those three districts that are on that
- island are thinking of, over the long term, possibly
- 16 combining into a single school district. Although that's
- 17 obviously something you don't just do in one year. That
- 18 could take five years to do. We have worked in several
- 19 Massachusetts and Connecticut communities, but those
  - the only ones in Rhode Island that we have recently
  - 21 worked with.

are

- MR. DI MODICA: Did any of them implement,
- 23 did South Kingstown implement this?
- 24 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: It was a little bit
- 25 different type of study. Both North Branford and

- 1 Wallingford, Connecticut implemented things, and also
- 2 Taunton and Pittsfield in Massachusetts implemented
- 3 things, but as John said at the very beginning, every
- 4 district we visit is a little different from every other
- 5 one, and all, in three out of four of those districts
- 6 there was enough space in their schools, so that if they
- 7 moved grades around they could close a school, so their
- 8 incentive was to move grades in a way that hopefully made
  - 9 it better for children, but also allowed them to save

- 10 money by closing a school, and then the fourth one it was
  - 11 moving children to make it better, but there wasn't space
  - to close the school, but those were all implemented.
  - 13 MR. DI MODICA: Another question, sir, was
  - 14 that this has been printed in the newspapers that with
- the new student aid formula Cumberland could be seeing as
  - much as \$4 million in the next four to five years. I
  - 17 guess it starts in 2012 when this new formula goes into
  - 18 effect. Was that taken into consideration here
  - moneywise. I mean, I seen the slides talking about
  - 20 cutting programs or teachers and staff, but was that
  - 21 taken into consideration?

23 estimate, and you should talk with Alex, you know, who
24 can make a better estimate than I can, but as best we can
25 estimate, your expense curve will outpace your revenue

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- 1 curve, you know, the expected revenue from the state over
  - 2 the next few years, and get progressively more difficult
  - 3 to meet. So, you have really got two issues to think
- 4 about, you know, we were asked to look at education, and

- 5 we did, and we only looked at the money part at the end.
- 6 So, we have talked about several things in here that
- 7 could allow you to make things better for kids, but then
- 8 we tried to crank in the factor of, but what if it was
- 9 less money can it still be better for kids, so we were
- 10 trying to figure out ways of laying off the least number
- of teachers, because if there is anything that the
- 12 educational research is clear about in most educational
- 13 research you get mixed answers, so if study A says to
- 14 something, study B says to do the opposite, but in the
- 15 case of class size, it's almost always beneficial to

do

16 students if class sizes are smaller, and we were trying

- to figure out ways that your class sizes could be kept as **17** 18 small as they reasonably could be, so that's the reason why at the end we were trying focus on money issues. 19 MR. DI MODICA: In your final report will 20 21 you have projections in regards to what those class sizes will be? **22** 23 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Yes. MR. DI MODICA: Thank you. 24 MR. MUTTER: Can I interject for just one 25
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- second? When we did discuss the RFP back in June, 1 there was an add to that which encompassed educational 2 3 literature that would be provided that would support any of the options. Is that going to be provided? 4 5 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Yes. 6 MR. MUTTER: Thank you. 7 MS. CLARKE: Yes. MS. LAMBERT: I'm Kathy Lambert. Option 3 8 under disadvantages says "replaces neighborhood 9 10 elementary schools with paired schools," and you
- 11 mentioned two big neighborhoods would result, and I just
  - want the committee to realize that Cumberland I think is

- 13 still battling the ill effects in trying to deal with ill
- 14 effects of the north-south divide, and the negative
- implications that it has for students especially at the
- 16 high school level, and the other thing that you didn't
- 17 mention is that Option 2 and 3 would put the pre-K and
- 18 the K possibly in the only elementary school in town that
- 19 was, none of the rooms were designed for early childhood,
  - 20 none of the rooms, as far as I know, are larger than the
- regular, none of them have bathrooms in the classrooms,
  - 22 um, there is, like, there is a couple of good rooms in
  - the district for early childhood, but they don't happen,
  - they're in only four out of the five of the elementary

25 schools.

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- 1 MS. CLARKE: It is very interesting to me,
- 2 because one of the things that I do look at when I go to
- 3 elementary schools is if there are any rooms that were,
- 4 as far as the current sitting principal, and I can figure
- 5 out, sometimes we don't have the original architectural
- 6 plans available, and sometimes things have been added.
- 7 Many elementary schools in New England were built before

- 8 there was kindergarten programming, or if it was half day
- 9 they didn't worry about it being big enough, they didn't
- 10 have centers and so forth, but one of the things that I
- 11 noted on the general information slide is that if there
- 12 were any rooms that were being used for kindergarten they
  - were built for kindergarten, and right now, if you look
  - 14 across the district, I kind of did a little slapshot
  - myself, because I anticipated this question would come
  - 16 up, right now there are two kindergarten classrooms in
  - 17 use that were built for kindergarten at Community, and
  - 18 then one of the rooms is being used for kindergarten and
  - was built as an art room, and at Garvin there is one of
  - 20 the rooms that was built for kindergarten and there are

- 21 two there that's being used for kindergarten, so most of
- the kindergarten classrooms right now are not in rooms
- that are designed for kindergarten, not that that's
- 24 necessarily a good or bad thing, but that's just the way
- it is with the number of special programs that are

- 1 required today to meet the needs of our student
- 2 population.
- 3 MS. LAMBERT: In Community there are four
- 4 kindergarten classrooms. Three of them were designed,

- 5 three are designed for kindergarten and one was the art
- 6 room.
- 7 MS. CLARKE: That's not what I was told, so
- 8 I don't know if I have --
- 9 MS. LAMBERT: Maybe one of them was designed
- 10 for preschool.
- 11 MS. CLARKE: I will check my, as I said when
- the principal and I put our heads together trying to
- figure out, well, was it an art room, was it an early
- 14 childhood room --
- 15 MS. LAMBERT: It definitely is an art room
- 16 being used as kindergarten.
- 17 MS. CLARKE: So you're not where you need to

- 18 be as far as the current space is, either. Thank you for
- 19 bringing that to our attention.
- 20 MS. SPURLOCK: My name is Shannon Spurlock.
- 21 MS. CLARKE: Welcome.
- 22 MS. SPURLOCK: Thank you. I was looking at
- the Options 2 or 3, because those seem to have the most
- 24 significant change in terms of the status quo, and I
- 25 heard there was some discussion about savings, and it's

43

1 not real clear to me based on this presentation how much

- 2 savings we are talking about, with plan Option 2 and
- 3 Option 3. I know you can't give us a dollar amount, but
- 4 percentagewise to give us some kind of measurement to see
  - 5 what kind of cost benefit analysis we are looking at with
  - 6 these options.
  - 7 MS. CLARKE: Let me pass this onto Don
  - 8 because he's our finance man.
  - 9 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: I'm going to give you a
  - 10 two-part answer. Probably neither part will feel that
  - 11 satisfying. One is in our final report we will try to
- 12 answer that question in a much more precise way. We are
  - 13 still working out the details of what some of this would

14 be, and we also knew that some additional options might 15 get considered tonight or suggested tonight. Other 16 things may be described tonight as being so beyond 17 anybody's interest that they wouldn't want to look at 18 them anyway. So partly we are going to have to answer 19 any money questions later, and we were asked not specifically to look at money but to look at educational 20 21 programs. I guess the other piece of the answer I can **22** give you that's a little bit more definite, you may 23 remember that there was an unpopular plan that was **24** presented last winter, and at the time the school 25 district costed the potential saving is about \$500,000.

- 1 We, obviously as you go from year to year you're talking
- 2 about different numbers of sections at different grade
- 3 levels, and you're talking about different teachers who
- 4 would teach those programs and things like that, but when
  - 5 we went back and tried to examine the costing that the
  - 6 district had done, it appeared to us that the district
  - 7 had underestimated the potential saving, and, in fact,
  - 8 had looked to us as if even though there were a couple
  - 9 of positions that would have been added, I think it was a

- 10 .3 child find, or child coordinator, and a, and a point,
- 11 I think it was five, maybe, media person or something
- 12 like that that would have been added. Even with that
- 13 added there would have been enough subtractions to have
- 14 saved well more than the \$500,000 that was being claimed
  - 15 by the district. They had counted for about 16 or 17,000
  - 16 cost of moving, so that cost had been done. They didn't
  - 17 claim any cost savings for bussing, even though we
  - 18 thought when we looked at it, that because there would
- 19 have probably been too fewer noontime kindergarten runs
- that there would have been some saving there, and maybe

some additional savings elsewhere, but they didn't claim
that, so just to take a snapshot, there is potentially a
lot of saving once you start doing a thoughtful reuse of
space if you are satisfied that educationally it will be
good for the children. I mean, you wouldn't want to do

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- 1 something that you thought would be hurting children,
- 2 even if it did save you some money. So, in our
- 3 reexamining the district costing we were told that some
- 4 people questioned were those estimated savings too high,

- 5 and if anything, we NESDEC independently thought their
- 6 estimate was too low in what the savings would have been,
  - 7 although I certainly realized how unpopular it was at
  - 8 that time. I guess the other thing I should say too is
  - 9 that timing is everything, and I would certainly hope
  - 10 that whatever the school committee decides to do with
  - 11 the NESDEC report, that they would start immediately
  - 12 thinking about it, talking about it, discussing it with
- 13 whoever it needs to be discussed with, and make some kind
  - of definite decisions by, I don't know, first of the
  - 15 year, you know, mid winter, because the worst thing that
  - 16 can happen is you debate and discuss and carry things

	17	so long that it goes beyond February vacation, you
know,		

- 18 beyond the spring vacation, and the best of plans become
  - 19 extraordinarily difficult to implement, well, if you make
  - the decision too late, so I would hope that there is an
  - 21 intensive period of discussion in early to mid winter,
  - and some kind of decision gets made so parents know,
- 23 teachers know, everybody knows, children know what the
  - 24 plan is going to be, you know, whether it's status quo,
  - and a lot of people are being laid off, or whether there

		1	is going to be some movement around, and so many
people	•		
	2		are being laid off, but the fact that the budget is going
	3		to be so bad for so long in every New England school
	4		district is going to mean that a lot more budget
	5		discussion has to happen earlier in the year than it's
asked		6	ever been happening before, but I'm really glad you
	7		the money question.
	8		MS. CLARKE: Did you give her a ballpark?

MR. DONALD KENNEDY: No, I didn't, and I

will give you, we will give you, I told you the answer

9

- 11 was going to be unsatisfying, and I'm sure it is.
- MS. SPURLOCK: You were right.
- 13 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: But in the end we will
- 14 give you some answer.
- 15 MS. SPURLOCK: Is it fair to say that within
- 16 the next few weeks there will be a report with some
- 17 estimates that we can respond to, and that there will be
- an opportunity for us to have a dialogue once we have
  - 19 full report?

the

but

- 20 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: We will have the full
- 21 report within a month, and the school department will be
- discussing that and having dialogues going on and on,

- at that point it will be between you and the school
- 24 department, and the NESDEC report will be the report.
- 25 MS. SPURLOCK: The other question I have --

- 1 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: That's why I hope
- 2 people will respond in the next couple of weeks.
- 3 MS. SPURLOCK: I apologize. I didn't mean
- 4 to interrupt you. I just had one more question, and one
- 5 of the things that you had mentioned because some of
- 6 these options you just want to throw out the window,

- 7 because they may not be feasible, and I would advocate
- 8 for Option 3 to be thrown out the window if I were to
- 9 give my personal opinion, and I have a mic so I can, but
- 10 I feel like one of the things that I feel like is missing
- 11 here is a discussion about how transition, particularly
- with Option 3, transition from school to school
- interrupts the educational experience and basically
- 14 students' ability to achieve. I mean, I, as a parent of
- 15 two children have some significant concerns about my
- 16 child having to, potentially for my youngest one, four
- 17 times before they complete elementary school to have
- 18 transitioned into different schools, and for my older
- 19 child at least three times. This is before they get into

- 20 middle school. I wonder if you thought about that and do
  - you have any response to that?
  - 22 MS. CLARKE: I'll address that. We did
  - allude to it as a disadvantage with the number of
  - transitions. One of the observations we have is that if
  - 25 there are paired schools, and they work closely together

- 1 and they provide opportunities not only for a move up
- 2 time but you actually get the students together, they

- 3 visit one another's sites, maybe they have buddy classes
- 4 at the other school, maybe they have to get together with
- 5 another grade level for field day, that kind of thing,
- 6 that you can have a community that is not two separate
- 7 schools, but it really is a paired, they're sort of the
- 8 same family, and they do things together, maybe not
- 9 everything together, but they do some things together, so
- it can be successful, we all know school systems where
- 11 they do not do transition well, and it can be very
- difficult, especially for some students that aren't very
- 13 flexible. I'm not so sure it has much to do with their
- 14 age as much as how they accept change. Usually the kids
  - do better than the adults, because kids are like, okay,

- is this the way we do it, okay, show me the way. I'm on
- my way to my new school, but it's important to provide
- 18 transitions, so yes, we are aware of that, and it is
- 19 cited as something that is, there would be more
- transitions required at Option 3 than the others.
- 21 MS. SPURLOCK: Is that going to be in the
- report I'm talking about the, maybe academic performance
  - 23 implications of those transitions, will that be part of
  - 24 the report?
  - 25 MS. CLARKE: I'm not sure there is any

- 1 specific research on academic.
- 2 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: There is some research,
- 3 and we'll include it.
- 4 MS. SPURLOCK: Thank you so much. I look
- 5 forward to seeing your report.
- 6 MS. CLARKE: Thank you so much. Over here,
- 7 we'll come back.
- 8 MR. HIGGINS: My name is John Higgins. My
- 9 daughter is a second grader at Cumberland Hill. In this
- 10 presentation I don't see anything about a conclusion.
- 11 Will you be putting a conclusion in the final report?

- 12 MS. CLARKE: You mean as far as a specific
- 13 recommendation?
- 14 MR. HIGGINS: Yeah.
- 15 MS. CLARKE: No, and the reason, and at
- 16 NESDEC, and this is one of the things I really appreciate
- 17 about NESDEC not only having heard reports before I
- 18 started working with NESDEC, you know, as a professional
  - 19 is that we believe that the decisions need to come from
  - the local level, you know, we have, there are all kinds
  - of possibilities here, some, you need to be in charge,
  - your leaders and the community need to decide what's
  - 23 going to be best in this community. So, we will provide
  - 24 options. We might add options. We might take options

away after we have had a meeting like this, but we do not

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- 1 come out with one recommendation.
- 2 MR. HIGGINS: All of the options I have seen
- 3 so far is stuff that have been out for a while. Do you
- 4 guys have any options that we aren't even considering?
- 5 MS. CLARKE: If we have them they're out
- 6 there. Do you have any that you would like us to
- 7 consider that we haven't put up?
- 8 MR. HIGGINS: I don't know. You guys are

- 9 the professionals. I didn't know if you had any
- 10 different ideas we haven't heard.
- 11 MR. JOHN KENNEDY: Just very quickly, as
- 12 Marge said we do not at this point. Sometimes when we go
  - into a middle school, and this was my particular task, we
  - take a look at the facility, and we take a look at
  - 15 capacity, in some districts we have found that the
  - 16 capacity of the school might be under capacity
  - 17 sufficiently so that there might be a possibility of
- 18 moving a grade, and that would have, meaning grade five,
  - and that would have a ripple effect and obviously take
  - 20 some pressure off of the elementary schools, however,

- 21 that is not the case here. Both middle schools are close
- to capacity, and so, therefore, we were unable to really
- 23 move forward with any option here.
- MR. HIGGINS: I just had one other comment
- about Option 3, one thing that isn't here it's sort of

- 1 stated is the lack, with kids only there for two or three
- 2 years you start losing some of the ownership of the
- 3 schools in the community, and it hurts volunteerism, and
- 4 also just, kids don't feel like it's their school as

- 5 much.
- 6 MR. JOHN KENNEDY: I think we understand
- 7 that. We listed that as a disadvantage that would have
- 8 to be addressed, and as Marge just mentioned, there are
- 9 districts that make a concerted effort along those lines
- 10 to reestablish the identity. They work very hard with
- 11 the parents and with the students to do so, but you're
- 12 absolutely correct that it's an issue that would have to
- 13 be addressed. Thank you.
- 14 MS. CLARKE: Over to this side.
- 15 MS. CZIRJAK: My name is Liane Czirjak. I'm
- 16 with the North Cumberland Middle School PTO. We met with

17	you before. And I'm actually going to piggyback on	
18	something that Shannon Spurlock said. I also was very	
19	curious about the money savings. You did such a great	
20	job of putting together the advantages or disadvantages	
21	of each option, and then you did make the statement of,	
22	okay, the largest estimated cost savings would be in	
23	Option 3, and I of course would be very interested so	

have already addressed that. I just wanted to piggyback
 on that. With that comes your considerations with all

you

- 1 options at the end when you have given a couple of
- 2 recommendations which are, you know, lower thermostat,
  - 3 review the custodial services, cut back on the nighttime
  - 4 and weekend, and I would just like to make a note that
  - 5 being with PTO we, that is when we use the school, and
  - 6 it's an incredible bonding time for parents and kids so
  - 7 that if the recommendation is to cut back or to start
  - 8 charging a lot more for extracurricular time in school,
  - 9 some of our ways to build up some parent participation
  - will really be hurt. I just wanted to throw that into
  - 11 the pot, and then in terms of long-term considerations,
- 12 do you have any standards for you're saying increase the

13 technology and addressing capital improvements, what kind

of standards can we look at for other schools around the
country in terms of technology that's available in the
classrooms at various levels, elementary as well as the
middle school?

MR. DONALD KENNEDY: There are national organizations. It would take me, you know, an hour to answer your question, but we can make reference to that in the final report, but there are national organizations which have standards, and your high school, in fact, in its renovation has gotten some additional technology.

The counterparts of which would be nice to have in the

25 K-8 schools, so you have got a lot of it in the high

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- 1 school, and we're just seeing less at the elementary and
- 2 middle school level than we frequently see in other
- 3 places.
- 4 MR. JOHN KENNEDY: And just following up on
- 5 that, at the middle schools typically we would see access
- 6 for students either through what they call a sign-out lab
- 7 or in many instances an instructional lab plus three or
- 8 four computers within the classroom itself so that

students can be working on those during project time, 9 and 10 it also provides additional support for the students to 11 be able to have access to computer programming which 12 reinforces some of the core curriculum. So, as we go 13 from school to school oftentimes, I think it's become 14 more the norm that there are these what we consider to be 15 the sign-out labs. In the libraries at the middle school 16 we are finding six to eight computers available where the 17 norm now is closer to 25 or 26 as we go from place to 18 place. That way a teacher can bring a class into the 19 library, use the library resources and then also have the students working on a computer, so I think that long 20

term

21	that certainly would be a reasonable goal for the		
22	district.		
23	MS. CZIRJAK: Okay.		
24	MS. CLARKE: I just want to speak to the		
25	elementary school. Also, even though we don't think of		
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- 1 young children as being able to access technology, I have
  - 2 seen some amazing use of technology from, with some
  - 3 special needs student that have, you know, special input

- 4 devices, and so forth. I have seen, in early childhood
- 5 buildings I have seen learning centers that are
- 6 technology based that are age appropriate, you know, for
- 7 that, that age student all the way up through fifth grade
- 8 where you might have some, there might be some
- 9 reinforcement or it might be some extensions with some
- 10 challenge activities that, if you have sufficient
- 11 technology in the classrooms, which I did not see at the
- 12 elementary level here in Cumberland. And some school
- 13 systems have computer labs at the elementary level. I
- did not see rooms dedicated to technology, but I did not
- 15 take off rooms to make computer labs because part of

16 transition with those districts that have computer labs

the

**17** at the elementary level are going through is more of 18 these laptop cards where they can move them in. They 19 have multiple laptop cards, and I know there are some in 20 the district, but they have enough airport wireless 21 technology, and another aspect that doesn't affect the **22** student hands-on aspect but the data processing with all of the collection of data that we're doing for RTI and 23 24 intervening for students, there is a lot of input that **25** can be done through technology and then it can really

- 1 assist the teacher in looking at the data and seeing
- 2 where the gains have been made and where the shortfall
- 3 is. So there is a lot to this whole technology piece
- 4 that involves students as well as the entire educational
- 5 sect.
- 6 MS. CZIRJAK: And when we say technology are
- 7 we only talking about laptops or computers or does that
- 8 include science equipment and things like that, because
- 9 we haven't said those words, so?
- 10 MS. CLARKE: Yeah, technology is a huge
- 11 term, maybe we should come up with a better, we're not
- just talking about computers, we're talking about Smart
  - 13 Boards, and we're talking about wireless networks, we

- 14 talking about libraries where not only can a student 15 access information through books, but they have access to, obviously with a filter and all kinds of special 16 17 oversight so the students are only accessing sites that 18 are appropriate for their research, but that, yes, we are 19 talking about everything that's out there, and things 20 that probably we don't even know about that are coming down the road. 21
- MS. CZIRJAK: Okay, and so I forgot to

  mention, so if we are saving money, the only thing we

  didn't talk about was cutting out paper, a lot of paper

  and postage, and then also basically any considerations

- 1 for going green and solar energy, or rain barrels, I mean
- 2 to name something ridiculous.
- 3 MS. CLARKE: I have seen them in schools,
- 4 and it's amazing what the children have benefited from
- 5 measuring it and seeing how much they can actually
- 6 collect, and I visited a school not too long ago where
- 7 they had the rain barrels, and they also had an
- 8 after-school gardening club, this is at the elementary
- 9 level believe it or not, and they were using water from

- 10 the rain barrels to irrigate some of the plants that they
- 11 had put in. So, thank you. Thank you very
- much for your input.
- 13 MR. MCLAUGHLIN: Yes, Jim McClaughlin, I'd
- just like to comment on your recommendations.

  Basically,
  - 15 I'm a little bit confused when I say that, you know, your
  - 16 recommendations are a little bit disturbing, to say the
  - 17 least, and my concern is, okay, the other part of the
  - 18 equation which would be finance, you know, finances
  - 19 through the state, okay. My understanding, okay, at the
  - 20 conclusion of the general assembly, before they were
  - 21 convening, they have a \$10 million, there was \$14 million
  - dollars added to the fair funding formula, all right, and

- 23 my understanding is that every year there is going to be
- 24 money added on, okay. Also capital improvements, I
- 25 believe it was Representative Wharton got up and they

- 1 have add-ons, additional monies available, all right, for
- 2 capital improvements. They will match dollar for dollar.
- 3 Are you people aware of this?
- 4 MR. MUTTER: Can I interject for a minute?
- 5 These are just options. There are no recommendations.
- 6 MR. MCLAUGHLIN: I understand that.

7 MR. MUTTER: Well, you used the word

8 recommendations, I just wanted to clarify. These are

9 options. This committee held public meetings and

10 developed the request for proposal, and they're basically

doing what they were directed to do and at that time they

were clear that they were presenting options, so these

are not recommendations they're representing options to

the committee and to the public, and then we are going

move from them, and the other thing about the fair

14

to

16 funding, I believe what Mr. Kennedy said was that the, if

17 you were going to look at our expense curb it outpaces

our revenue curb, even if you include the introduction of

- 19 the new funds from the federal funding formula.
- 20 MR. MCLAUGHLIN: It is my understanding
- 21 Chairman Constantino (phonetic) has reassured, you know,
  - members of the general assembly in reference to the fair
  - funding formula, okay, that there are additional add-on
  - 24 monies, you know, for capital improvement, okay, for
  - 25 special needs. I have to get a better understanding of

- 1 this, the money equation, you know, and it'll be coming
- 2 up this year at the general assembly. Hopefully the

- 3 economic climate won't be that great.
- 4 MR. MUTTER: But for the purposes of this
- 5 meeting that really is beyond their scope. That was not,
- 6 it went beyond that.
- 7 MR. MCLAUGHLIN: That's basically what I was
- 8 referring to. Okay, the other part of the equation, the
- 9 money aspect. Thank you.
- 10 MS. CLARKE: Thank you. I don't see anybody
- over, are you ready? All right. Well, I didn't see you
- 12 standing up, I'm sorry. Let her go, and then we'll come
- 13 back.
- 14 MS. FOGELL: Hi, my name is Tina Fogell. I
  - 15 have two students at Community. I had a request and

16 a question. My request was that it be made available 17 what information NESDEC was provided as far as written 18 material regarding what reports when you received the 19 Torrado report, any other reports or written material **20** that NESDEC received prior to or during the course of 21 their investigation, and my question is that Options 2 and 3 are not something that any of us have not heard **22** before, and when you make Option, when you present 23 24 Options 2 and 3, is there any assumption as to which 25 school would be the early learning center, and how the

- 1 schools would be grouped, because I think that in order
- 2 to get true dialogue before your final report comes out,
- 3 I think it's important, at least as parents, for us to
- 4 understand specifics, and how many students will be
- 5 impacted and things like that, because I think it's
- 6 difficult for us to talk in this general term of what, we
- 7 have five schools, one will be, let's call it an early
- 8 learning center or pre-K through K, and then the four
- 9 remaining will either be one through four or paired,
- 10 however you pair them, but I think in order to get a true
- 11 dialogue and truly understand what the public's reaction

- 12 would be to that we would maybe need some more specifics
- as to which school would you determine would be the early
  - 14 learning center, how would you pair the other elementary
  - schools, and data such as that, so I think since this is
  - supposed to be the best use of our facilities, I think
  - 17 the options that you have presented are all something
  - that, are that I think everyone here in this room
  - 19 expected, but I think the practical implications of how
  - we would actually go forward is what we're looking for in
  - order to have a dialogue, so I don't know if that's
  - really a question or really a statement, but I guess I'm
  - asking if you have already done that data if you could

- say to us today, well, in our options we determine that X
- 25 school would be the early learning center, or --

- 1 MS. CLARKE: Well, we haven't gotten that
- 2 specific in our options, but because of the requirement
- 3 for early childhood, the early childhood building if you
- 4 were to go with Option 2 or 3 also to being a one-story
- 5 building because the kindergartners won't be allowed to
- 6 go above the first floor, nor would preschoolers, so
- 7 there are only two schools that could be considered for

- 8 early childhood if you were to go to Option 2 or 3, and
- 9 that would be Ashton or Cumberland Hill. Those are the
- 10 two schools that could be considered. Their geographic
- 11 location, bussing, number of, you know, students, there
- are many factors that were not a part of our study as far
- as where the population is coming, you know. We know

how

- 14 many students, but we don't know necessarily where they
  - 15 live, or you know, if one would be more desirable. I was
- 16 told that in the spring proposal Ashton was named as the
  - 17 early childhood building because of its location. It was
  - more centrally located, but as I'm speaking, there might
  - 19 be other reasons for another location to be selected, and

- that would be beyond our purview but would have to be one
  - of those two schools, and then as far as the paired
- 22 schools, you would have two larger schools, and you have
  - two smaller schools, and as I was saying earlier, that
  - you would have to have three grade levels in the larger
  - of the four schools, and you would have to have the two

- 1 grade levels in the smaller of the two schools, and the
- 2 geography does play a, have an influence on what is the

- 3 most the geographically sensible, because transportation,
  - 4 you know, miles cost money, when you have to transport
  - 5 students from one place to another, and we are visitors
  - 6 to this community, I did visit all of the schools and
  - 7 some of the schools take quite a bit of time to get from
  - 8 school A to school B, and some of them are much closer,
  - 9 so I know there was a previous recommendation, but it
- 10 would have to be a bigger school and smaller school, and
  - 11 then there are financial factors and bussing that would
  - 12 have to be considered.
  - MS. FOGELL: So NESDEC wasn't charged with
  - 14 saying these are the options and this is how we would

15	implement it.	You're only charged with coming up with
16	the options?	

- MS. CLARKE: For this point, and this is as

  far as this particular study, sometimes we have follow-up

  on studies that include transportation redistricting and

  other things, but that was not our charge for this

  particular study.
- MS. REED: Karen Berard-Reed. I'm an Ashton

  parent. My question actually isn't about money because
- was under the understanding that this was a best
   educational use of facilities study, and I'm a little

1 saddened and frustrated that we're not hearing more about that, and I appreciate Mr. Mutter's question about the 2 3 review of literature. I'm kind of sad that that's not 4 here with this process, because it leads me to believe 5 that the review of literature is going to be used to support a position rather than guide this process; is 6 that accurate? 7 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: No. 8

MS. CLARKE: Do you want to speak?

MR. DONALD KENNEDY: No, we do studies like

9

- 11 this all the time, and we can't do everything at once,
- 12 and providing literature is something that we have agreed
  - to do by the end of the process, but we discuss which
  - 14 studies we have talked about, we have all read them, we
  - 15 have things at our library at the office. We belong to
  - 16 the educational research service, so we're getting
  - 17 bulletins constantly from them. So, no, it isn't
  - 18 something that's an afterthought. It's been an integral
  - part of our thinking, and all three of us have been
  - involved in education for 40 years, so we have been
  - 21 living this for a long, long time, but, and I apologize,
  - we apologize for having to talk at all about money, but

- 23 if we said zero about money --
- 24 MS. REED: I understand the reason for
- 25 talking about money.

- 1 MR. DENNIS: If we only talked about the
- 2 education side, and then we leave, and you discover a
- 3 week or two later that Cumberland, like every other
- 4 district is going to face the worst budget discussion
- 5 series of years, you know, over the next two or three
- 6 years, someone could legitimately say, well, why didn't,

- 7 if NESDEC knew about that why didn't they tell us.
- 8 Anyway, that's why --

of

- 9 MS. REED: That's not really my question. I
- 10 obviously understand the financial climate right now, but
- 11 I think that historically speaking with all of the
- 12 conversations that took place last year, definitely a
- piece that was lacking I think would have perhaps put us
- 14 forward in the discussions a lot more was this concept
  - 15 knowing what support we have for the decisions that are
  - 16 educationally sound or not educationally sound, and it
  - would have been really valuable to see that here rather
  - 18 than in the final report so that we have a chance to
  - 19 digest it. I mean, you can say you find one report that

- says one thing, you can find another one that goes
- against it, but the reality is there is good research and
- there is not-so-good research, and if we have an
- 23 opportunity to filter through that before the final
- 24 report that would be valuable.
- 25 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Good point.

- 1 MS. REED: Just one other, Tina actually
- 2 asked the question I was going to ask, too. In the
- 3 spirit of brainstorming, and you're asking for ideas that

- 4 no one has discussed, and I realize this may be outside
- of the scope of your RFP, we are talking about shifting
- 6 grades and schools and that kind of thing, I wonder if
- 7 there is rooms in the high school or in the transitional
- 8 building for grade eight in doing that kind of shift, and
- 9 I know that might be an unpopular thought but looking at
- 10 all options.
- 11 MR. JOHN KENNEDY: Well, that was not
- 12 actually a piece of our study. It was not part of what
- we were asked to look into. That is, we have found that
- 14 to be a possibility in some districts that we have
- 15 travelled to, and depending on space availability
  - obviously that is something that a community might

want

	17	to consider. I think it is important just sort of a
	18	follow-up, I think that might be considered thinking out
	19	of the box a little bit or doing something a little bit
	20	different, but what I think it's important for everybody
	21	to understand is that as we travel through the focus
	22	groups, at least what I have heard from people, was I
	23	asked a question near the end, and I said what situation
	24	do you think would bring the district to the tipping
that	25	point with regard to class size, and remembering now

- 1 at the middle school class sizes are ranging 27, 28, 29,
- 2 and at the elementary school class sizes are in many
- 3 cases up around 25, and as I listen to people respond,
- 4 the general response that I heard was we're at the
- 5 tipping point, and so what we're trying to do, and what
- 6 the administration asked us to do is to try, and the
- 7 school, is to try to provide some options for the
- 8 district to think about for the community to think about
- 9 because the outcome may be one that would cause the
- district to move beyond the tipping point with regard to
- 11 class size, and so that is something that, what we wanted

- 12 to try to do was present some options that might, in some 13 way or another, mitigate that, and we wanted to provide an opportunity for people to think about it. 14 MS. REED: I'm not sure if that was in 15 16 response to my comment but --17 MR. JOHN KENNEDY: I don't think it was, but 18 I think it's important to get that out there, because 19 when we are talking about any of these issues they all 20 are affected by --21 MS. REED: I don't think you're in a situation where people don't understand the 22 comprehensive
  - 23 nature of this issue.

24	MR. JOHN KENNEDY:	Thank you.
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## 25 MS. CLARKE: And earlier in the presentation

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- 1 I did refer, after John was finished talking about the
- 2 middle school, that because the middle school is at
- 3 capacity, and because the five elementary schools, no
- 4 matter how you configure them, you need all of those
- 5 classrooms to meet the needs of the current population
- 6 and the population that we have projected, you know, over
  - 7 the next ten plus years, so, you know, it's not that you

- 8 can close a school, and there is no room at the middle
- 9 school, and our study did not include the high school.
- 10 So, we can't move the fifth grade up, so we're
- 11 disappointed we didn't come up with some, you know, wow
  - ideas either, but that's the best we could do with the
  - 13 facilities you have and the number of students that you
  - 14 have. Thank you.
  - 15 MS. COPANS: My name is Jennifer Copans, and
- 16 my oldest son is at Community now in second grade, so my
  - 17 knowledge as far as other schools or older classrooms I
  - don't have it, so I'm going to ask some questions
  - 19 regarding what I do know, and that is the importance of

- 20 parental involvement within the classrooms, and with the
- 21 future budget constraints I think that parental
- 22 involvement, which is free, is even more valuable, and
- 23 did you consider that if we were to separate schools. I
- 24 know just with a preschooler and a second grader it's
- 25 hard sometimes to schedule volunteers within a classroom

- 1 and be both places at once, and if the school is
- 2 separated into Option 3, let's say, then your free

- 3 resources will be limited and you will lose those, and we
- 4 don't have teacher assistance, and we don't have things
- 5 like that in the classrooms, and you might take away this
- 6 free resource with the parents being involved in the
- 7 classrooms. I know in our school we need, this year we
- 8 are coming in one hour a day, a parent in my, our
- 9 classrooms, my son's classroom. That might go away if I
- 10 have to then split my time between two schools.
- 11 MS. CLARKE: We did allude to the fact that
- 12 parents would be spread thinner not only regarding
- 13 transportation if they dropped their children off, and we
- 14 alluded to driveway situations where there might be
- 15 limited driveway space, and there would certainly be an

	16	impact that there would be twice as many parents to
draw		
	17	upon, and that's where the sort of regrouping, the
twice	18	volunteers need to regroup because you would have
twice		
as	19	as many second-grade parents at one school, and twice
	20	many fifth-grade parents at another school, so it is
	21	possible to continue to utilize twice as many volunteers
	22	to continue to do some of the same things today, but
you		
	23	do have to regroup in order for that to happen.
	24	MS. COPANS: I'm not even talking about
	25	extra activity. I'm talking about within the school day

- 1 for parents to come in within the school day, if you
- 2 still have the same number of students then you won't
- 3 need one volunteer for that group, second grade. I
- 4 understand what you're saying, but you still, you might
- 5 have twice as many parents, but those parents will be
- 6 divided up between the schools, and you still have the
- 7 same number of students, so even if you have all of the
- 8 second graders in one area or the third, or whatever, you
- 9 still need help for 50 students. It is not now 25
- 10 because they're all together.

- 12 understand that that is a factor, but there are twice as
- many adults and the, I guess the biggest concern I had
- 14 heard from parents when I was assistant principal, and
- 15 you know we became paired with another school, was that
  - they were just as busy as ever, but they had to travel.
  - 17 They couldn't just go to one site and be with both
  - 18 classes if they had a second grader and a fifth grader.
  - 19 They had to take a trip in order to get to the second
  - 20 location, but it did not, there was not a decline in my
  - 21 own experience in the parents volunteerism or in the
  - 22 generosity of the parent groups, it just required some
  - 23 orchestration.

24 MS. COPANS: And my second question is you

25 spoke about if there were sister schools and finding time

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- 1 to transition or if they meet together and to have that
- 2 sisterhood, or whatever. My concern that there is such a
- 3 short amount of time to get in all of the learning
- 4 materials you need within a day it seems, from 9:00 to
- 5 3:00, or whatever it is, how would you find time then?
- 6 How do you consider time to be able to do these extra
- 7 things if there is not enough time already within the day

- 8 to do what is required for educational --
- 9 MS. CLARKE: There again you have to think
- out of the box. In some of the districts that we're
- 11 familiar with not all of that transition has to take
- 12 place during the school day, you know, there are other
- events that can be a Saturday event where the students
- 14 visit the school and the parents come, or they have an
- 15 ice cream social that includes both schools. The parents
- are crucial to the success of any change, whether it's
- 17 this change or something else in making it go smoothly.
- 18 MS. COPANS: Those are my concerns. Thank
- 19 you.
- 20 MS. CLARKE: Thank you. Parents are very,

- 21 very important to the school's success.
- MS. BURKE: Hi, my name is Sheryl Burke, and
- 23 I am a parent of a second grader at Cumberland Hill. I
- wanted your feedback a little bit on Mrs. Lambert's
- remarks regarding the divide of our town. I think that's

- 1 something that's trying to be fixed, but I think you need
- 2 to understand coming in here. I am amazed at the divide
- 3 of our 295 highway, and piggybacking on that I know that
- 4 the high school was not included in this study, but was

- 5 there a visit to the high school in order to see our
- 6 current setup, what our outcome is?
- 7 MS. CLARKE: We did not officially visit the
- 8 high school. We have all visited the high school because
- 9 the superintendent's office is there, and we had meetings
- 10 here last week, but we did not have a, any kind of
- 11 official visit to the high school.
- 12 MS. BURKE: And my last question would be
- 13 regardless of the money, which I know is important, if
- 14 that wasn't an issue, and in your professional opinion,
- what is the best setup for kindergartners, elementary
- school, middle school to provide them the best schools
- 17 looking at our town? If weren't talking money, I'm just

saying, because that would be, that's what we want tostrive towards.

MS. CLARKE: You want me to answer that? If my dream were to come true, and having been an early childhood principal I would love to see a brand-new state of the art early childhood center for this community and many other communities that I have visited, but that is not, that is really pie in the sky right now, and we have

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1 to be realistic about what's possible, and I guess the

- 2 other piece of it is that there are five schools that are
- 3 operating and I visited, I see children having, you know,
- 4 good educational experiences. I see hard working
- 5 teachers. I see dedicated principals, support staff, and
- 6 I see good things happening, and you can't throw away a
- 7 school because you'd like to have a new one.
- 8 MS. BURKE: Oh, no, I didn't say that.
- 9 MS. CLARKE: I have seen some unbelievable
- 10 early childhood buildings that have been built for that
- 11 purpose, so I would dream that every community would have
  - 12 that.
  - 13 MS. BURKE: That would be the dream, which

14	is to	estab	olish	anot	her
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15	MS. CLARKE: Someone else may have and			
16	dream, but that's my dream.			

MS. BURKE: I guess what I'm asking is what

do they say is the best for kids? Is it K-5? Is it K-2,

and 3-5 or --

MR. DONALD KENNEDY: I'm thrilled that you are asking that question. The research literature says that lots of different things can work, and as we go into different communities we see places that have early childhood centers that are really good, we go to the next community, and we find that everyone has got a

- 1 neighborhood school and that works really well. Usually
- 2 the preschoolers are in a different space. They may be
- 3 in a unique location, or they may be in an elementary
- 4 school, but the kindergartners may be in their own,
- 5 quote, neighborhood school. We also go to places that
- 6 have schools that are designed by grade groupings, and
- 7 they do that intentionally because they want as many
- 8 children or maybe even all the children of the community
- 9 to be at the same schools if they're at the same age
- 10 level, so they'll know each other, and they do it in age

- 11 level groupings, and those work. So I think the answer
- 12 is there isn't any magic silver bullet, and it has a lot
- to do with the values of the community, the neighborhood
  - 14 of the community, the tradition of the community, and
- 15 what the community can afford at any given time, because
  - 16 you're not starting a brand new sort of the Disney World
  - 17 community like, what's the name, presentation is that the
  - 18 name of it?
  - 19 MS. BURKE: Celebration.
  - MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Celebration, you're not
  - 21 starting a brand-new community. You're picking up life
  - in one that already exists, and the research literature

- reflects the fact that you can make it work in many
- 24 different ways, so there really isn't any magic bullet
- 25 out there.

- 1 MS. BURKE: Thank you.
- 2 MS. CLARKE: Over here. Thank you,
- 3 MS. LANGTON: Hi, my name is Kathy Langton.
- 4 I have a fifth grader at Community School. I have a
- 5 question, and then I have a comment. My question
- 6 revolves around your capacity numbers. In 2001 the

- 7 district paid for what is commonly referred to as the
- 8 Torrado Report which is basically a space utilization
- 9 evaluation of all of the schools. Your capacity numbers
- are significantly different than the numbers in the
- 11 Torrado Report, which I have a copy with me here tonight.
  - 12 It's like my Bible. We haven't taken away classroom
- space since 2001. In fact, we have added classroom
- 14 at McCourt Middle School based on that report. The high
  - 15 school renovations that were done were based on that
- 16 report, and Cumberland's long range planning process were
  - 17 based on that report. Can you explain to me why your

18	capacity numbers, I have gone through each school and
19	done a comparison, even at your 85 percent utilization
20	rate you're still drastically different?
21	MS. CLARKE: You want to speak to the
22	Torrado Report?
23	MS. LANGTON: And then I have a comment
24	after, too.
25	MR. DONALD KENNEDY: We get asked this kind
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1 of question in a lot of communities because frequently

- they will have had some earlier study, sometimes done 2 by 3 an educational firm, sometimes done by an architectural 4 firm, and we will come up with a set of numbers, and our 5 numbers may be higher, they may be lower, whatever, than 6 an earlier study. Our calculations are done entirely 7 based on the current and future educational program. We don't know what the program was or what was told to 8
  - Torrado, and so my guess would be, and we haven't tried to reconcile our numbers with those numbers. We are aware of the report, we were made, we had available all kinds of public information from the website, and other

reports, but my suspicion would be because it's been

14	in other places where we have thed to reconcile our
15	numbers that the differences were entirely in relation to
16	education programs that we considered things in
17	educational programs that weren't considered by the

- 18 previous study, or the program had been changed, and the
  - information wasn't given to the previous study, because
  - 20 either it wasn't then known or it hasn't yet been
  - 21 decided, so it all has to do, the differences would have
  - 22 to do with the educational program.
  - 23 MS. LANGTON: Because just looking at the
- 24 North Cumberland Middle School numbers, you have almost a

- 1 utilization and if you look at that report, they actually
- 2 go through every school in Cumberland, classroom by
- 3 classroom, identifying what the use is planned for, what
- 4 the use was currently at that time being utilized for,
- 5 capacity numbers, square footage. It just seems to me, I
- 6 could see if the numbers were off, I even took out,
- 7 because they estimated, they used numbers for an art
- 8 room, music room, and band room. I took those numbers

- 9 out, and your numbers are still like a hundred kids off,
- so that to me is a big difference.

of

- 11 MS. CLARKE: I just want to make one other
- 12 comment. I'm not sure exactly at the elementary schools
- 13 when programs were instituted or when the population
  - 14 the community required a specific needs classroom, for
  - instance, for children with behavioral needs or children
  - with, on the autism, you know, spectrum or children with
  - 17 ELL needs, I'm not sure exactly, I don't have the history
- 18 that tells me when, when the point came that there needed
  - 19 to be a program for those students, but when I visited
  - the schools and go with the principal, if those programs

21 are there, we assume that those programs are going to be, **22** continue to be needed. We don't know if they're going to need two classrooms, you know, ten years from now, or 23 if there will be a decline in the number of students with 24 **25** that particular profile, or an increase, so we as Don Allied Court Reporters, Inc. (401) 946-5500

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said, we go with what we know at the time of the study,

and we do not use square footage beyond the point of

saying this space is inadequate to be used as a regular

- 4 size classroom, and if I run into a space that really is
- 5 a conference size space, and it's been used as a
- 6 classroom, I would say that that really can't accommodate
  - 7 a full classroom of students, and I would adjust the
  - 8 numbers for that classrooms, or I would say it would be
  - 9 better served as a conference room or a social work area
  - or some other use, but we do not look at the
  - 11 architectural rendering and just count the number of
  - 12 spaces that the building was designed for, because that
- is not the way the buildings are being used today because
  - 14 programs have changed so much.
  - 15 MS. LANGTON: So in your final report will

- you have a listing by school of classrooms and what
- 17 they're currently being utilized for?
- 18 MS. CLARKE: There will be, it will be part,
- 19 at the end we do a facility profile, and that would be
- included as sort of an addendum, it tells you how many
- 21 classrooms, which I have already listed for you, but it
- 22 also lists whether there is a room for the psychologist,
- whether it's a regular size room or a small size room,
- resource room, special needs classrooms and so forth,

so,

yes, there will be a sheet of that nature for all of the

- 1 schools we visited which would be all five elementary and
  - 2 two middle.
  - 3 MR. LANGTON: Then I just have a comment.
  - 4 One of the things that you keep saying is we're at a
  - 5 tipping point in terms of enrollment. Three years ago we
  - 6 went through a very similar process during special
  - 7 utilization committee group that was an internal group,
  - 8 and I know that number of the people in this room were
  - 9 here during that process. At that point we kept hearing
  - 10 then about overcrowding in the schools, and that
- 11 enrollment was going to continue to grow and grow because

- of new building in Cumberland. Well, I'm looking at your
- 13 numbers, I don't have my exact numbers from three years
  - 14 ago, because I didn't bring that notebook, but three
  - years North Cumberland Middle School was up over 700
  - 16 kids, right now their enrollment is 628, so we're down in
  - 17 three years 72 kids, so I guess my observation is all
- 18 your enrollment numbers show we are continuing to have a
- 19 declining enrollment. So three years ago we heard we are
  - at a tipping point. The numbers are increasing. We
  - 21 don't have room. Here we are three years later,
  - 22 enrollment has actually declined, and it's projected to

- continue to go down, yet I'm hearing the same thing just
- from a different group of people that we're at a tipping
- point, so sometimes, I get that we have inequities in our

- 1 school and that something needs to be done, but every
- 2 time I hear the word tipping point I feel like we're
- 3 Chicken Little and the sky is falling, because we heard
- 4 it three years ago that enrollment is increasing, and it
- 5 hasn't, it's gone down in the last three years. So I
- 6 just hope whatever decisions we make we take into account

- 7 the best needs for our children, and things that make
- 8 sense, and not just a superfluous, well, we're at a
- 9 tipping point. They need to be concrete fact-based
- decisions. And that's all I got.
- 11 MS. CLARKE: Thank you.
- 12 MS. SNODGRASS: My name is Pam
- 13 Snodgrass-Belt. I have a second grader at Community
- 14 School. I have a couple of comments. I think it was
- 15 Sherry that asked you as educators what you think the
- best program is. We all heard that there is three
- 17 options, we could combine schools, we have got the sister
  - 18 schools. That's not new to us. There is definitely a

- 19 bias of Option 3 as far as being cost savings, but what
- we want to know and what I don't really see in our
- 21 advantages and disadvantages is the capturing of what it
- means to the kids. We know when you say that we're going
  - to have to lay off staff, we love our teachers, and we
  - 24 don't want them to be fired or layoff, so Option 3 sounds
  - 25 like there is a bias towards that because it keeps more

- 1 teachers, but at the same time does that actually provide
- 2 a benefit for our students, do kids do better in schools

- 3 that are split up like that? Are you better in a K-8?
- 4 And I think that's kind of what I would like to see
- 5 captured in what the advantages are for the programs.
- 6 The staffing, putting all of the curriculum in the same
- 7 library, I get that. I'm not an ignorant person, but at
- 8 the same time I would like to know what benefits do the
- 9 students get from that. Does it really make a difference
- in their education? I think that kids like to be around
- 11 kids that are older and see where they're developing. I
- would have two kids that are no longer together in the
- 13 same school if we go to this kind of system. My daughter
  - won't go to school with her big sister. And that's part

15	of the excitement of going to school, you're in the same
16	school with your sister. I'm not saying that that
17	outweighs getting a better education. I'm just saying
18	that I want to know what the advantages are
costwise.	educationwise, not just what the advantages are
20	MS. CLARKE: I think that Don did allude to
21	the fact that this isn't one program that's best, and we
22	go around all over New England, and we have seen fine

programs that work in multiple ways. There are

trade-offs. There are advantages. There is pluses and

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there are minuses.

1	MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: That's what I think
2	would be nice to see captured a little bit more in your
3	proposing costs.
4	MS. CLARKE: We'll expand upon those.
5	MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: Also, you mention that
6	full-day kindergarten is a huge advantage to kids, so I
capture	7 was wondering that that's something that we could
8	as well going forward.
9	MS. CLARKE: Because it was a long-range

option you will see that under the long-term

- 11 considerations. It is listed there.
- 12 MR. DONALD-KENNEDY: Eight rooms.
- 13 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: So if you go from a
- 14 pre-K, pre-K kindergarten, would full-day kindergarten
- 15 come with that?

have

- 16 MS. CLARKE: Number one, you have to hire
- 17 twice as many teachers, and number two, there is not
- 18 space at either of the one level elementary schools, the
- way they are currently configured is there space for that
- 20 many students plus the early childhood pre-K programs.
- 21 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: So are there plans,
- like, maybe we would close some of the schools, we
  - to rent a bigger school or have other options on the

- 24 table like that?
- 25 MS. CLARKE: Right now all of your students

- 1 will fit in the five schools that you have.
- 2 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: That's what I'm asking
- 3 for, just more options.
- 4 MS. CLARKE: That's why the long-term
- 5 consideration because it costs, the cost has to be, you
- 6 know, a building program, there has to be funding and so
- 7 forth, and most states, in most states, and Rhode Island

- 8 is no exception, if there are sufficient spaces in the
- 9 existing schools they will not fund a new school. So,
- this is an issue when you're talking, that's why we talk
- 11 long term.
- 12 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: So if that was one of
- our goals was to do full-day kindergarten then we could
- 14 say there is not enough space and build another school.
- 15 MS. CLARKE: Or expand the schools. If you
- 16 had your current configuration, every school would need
- 17 to have additional space added on. Some of the existing
- 18 schools have kindergarten rooms that were either built
- 19 for kindergarten or were used historically for
  - 20 kindergarten in the past. Some of those rooms have

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21	are now utilized for special programming, so if you had
22	the current configuration that you have right now, you
23	know it might be that the decision would be to utilize
24	the spaces that were designed for kindergarten and build

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additional space so that you have state-of-the-art spaces

- 1 for the additional students that require special
- 2 consideration. If you had made some other decisions down
  - 3 the road, you know, for instance, you had designated one

- 4 of your elementary schools as an early childhood center
- 5 you would have to renovate or expand that building
- 6 depending on what the requirements were at that time.
- 7 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: Could that be captured
- 8 in the options, like there would be a benefit to going
- 9 towards having one school be a kindergarten school if
- 10 it's easier to expand one school as opposed to five
- 11 schools.
- MS. CLARKE: I think I did actually put it
- down as a down the road type of thing if you had an early
- 14 childhood school that it could be renovated and expanded
  - to go to full-day kindergarten, that would be one of the,

- it could be an advantage to already being in that
- 17 circumstance, but I don't believe that most states,
- 18 including Rhode Island, would build a new building if you
  - actually only needed to add to a building or expand the
    existing spaces that you have, but it's usually less
    expensive to build an addition on one building than it is
    to add additions to five buildings, so I mean that's, I
    guess it's common sense, but one of the things that
    sometimes comes with additions is that can you also do
    renovations on the site. It doesn't usually cost as much

- 1 because you have already got, you know, everybody is
- 2 there, and you're ordering tiles, or whatever, and you
- 3 can, you know, do some improvements while you're at,
- 4 without having to cost as much, so there are some
- 5 long-term advantages to going to an early childhood
- 6 setting even if you can't provide full-day K to start.
- 7 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: Gotcha, and my last
- 8 comment is have you ever seen anything, you were saying
  - 9 like Aquidneck is combining school districts.
  - 10 MS. CLARKE: They're talking about it. They
  - 11 haven't decided that.

- 12 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: Is there anything
- 13 outside the box like sharing administrations or working
- with other towns to do like benefit plans or things like
- 15 that that you have seen work successfully in order to try
- 16 to save money?
- 17 MS. CLARKE: We have seen some interesting
- things over the years, and one of the biggest costs are
- 19 the health care benefits, and we have seen some
- 20 regionalization work in more than one place that has made
- 21 a huge difference to, you know, the compensation cost in
  - the district, so that's something that, you know, we can
  - add to the list of possible savings.

- 24 MS. SNODGRASS-BELT: Like the lights and
- turning down the heat, are there things like that that

- 1 are much bigger and outside the box that we should be
- 2 thinking about?
- 3 MS. CLARKE: That's possible. Maybe we can
- 4 add that. Thank you. I appreciate it. Is there anyone
- 5 over here, over here? All right.
- 6 MS. TONCELLI: Good evening, my name is
- 7 Rachel Toncelli, and I'm an Ashton parent to a

- 8 kindergartner, a first, and second grader.
- 9 MS. CLARKE: Oh, wow.
- 10 MS. TONCELLI: My question is in addition to
- 11 the review of literature have you consulted with other
- 12 local communities, and I'm specifically thinking about
- 13 North Kingstown, Rhode Island. About five or six years
- 14 ago they restructured their elementary schools to do
- 15 something that looked a lot like Option 3, and they
- 16 recently decided to undo that decision, and I spoke to
- 17 Dr. Norton, who's superintendent of schools there, and
- 18 essentially gave three reasons. One of them you list as
- 19 an advantage, and they found it to be a disadvantage,

the

he

- other you list as a disadvantage, and the other one I
- 21 don't see, I don't think I have seen. The first is you
- 22 list as an advantage that Option 3 would provide
- 23 increased opportunity for greater grade levels,
- 24 horizontal and vertical cooperation, and North
- 25 Kingstown's actual experience was that there was less

- 1 vertical cooperation at the drop-offs from the grades,
- 2 for example, if the schools were split from first to the
- 3 third and then fourth to fifth that there was less

- 4 communication and understanding of the curriculum from
  - 5 third grade to fourth grade, and that there was a, a
  - 6 related drop off in scores because of that. I see that
  - 7 listed as an advantage, and I think that maybe it's more
  - 8 nuanced than that, maybe it's horizontally advantageous
  - 9 --
  - 10 MS. CLARKE: But not vertical.
  - 11 MS. TONCELLI: And I would like to see more
  - detail on that. The other thing you listed as a
  - disadvantage that it would require PTOs to regroup as
  - 14 children attend different schools. North Kingstown's
  - 15 experience was that the restructuring of schools was

actually so crippling to PTOs so we can certainly talk

about it would be great to do this and great to do that,

we could get all this communication with parents. The

experience was that it completely fractured the PTO and

not having the PTO was such a problem that it was

important to go back to an older model.

MS. CLARKE: It was a huge disadvantage.

MS. TONCELLI: They did have something like

Option 3, and they went back, so I think their experience

is interesting for you to look at, if you haven't

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- 1 already.
- 2 MS. CLARKE: Yes, thank you.
- 3 MS. TONCELLI: And then the third point
- 4 which I don't see listed, unless I missed it, is that
- 5 when I spoke to Dr. Norton he mentioned that the students
  - 6 did benefit a lot from their older peers, and not having
  - 7 them in the same facility as role models was detrimental
  - 8 to the kids. So those were three things that jumped into
- 9 my mind tonight that I remember from my conversation that
  - 10 I had with him in February, and if I haven't already I
  - 11 think it would be valuable to speak to local communities

- 12 that have had --
- 13 MS. CLARKE: Thank you. I appreciate you
- sharing in your last research. Is there anyone over
- 15 here?
- 16 MS. ROCK: Hi, I'm Cheryl Rock. I was at
- 17 the Ashton NESDEC meeting. I'm in the SIT committee and
  - 18 volunteer all the time. One thing that it's been, I have
  - 19 been keeping in the back of my mind was that if Ashton
  - 20 School is one of the two, the other being Cumberland
  - 21 Hill, that would be eligible for the pre-K-K, I don't
  - 22 know if you're aware of this or not, but we still have an
  - outstanding for the next 15 years or so, a brand new gym
  - that we'll be paying for for the next 15 years, so that

25 budgetary output, you know what I mean, what did we as

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- 1 taxpayers pay for the next 15 years, a gym that's not
- 2 going to be utilized? I don't think that's really a
- 3 fiscal type thing, and then one other thing that I had
- 4 mentioned, and I don't see it as a, as a consideration
- 5 kind of a thing would be it had been brought up at one of
- 6 the previous school committee meetings by a town resident
  - 7 or whatever, and I had brought it up at our thing was

- 8 that, a grantwriter, somebody had made the suggestion of
  - 9 a grantwriter, you know. It doesn't even have to be a
  - 10 salary position, but it could be something where, you
  - 11 know, a percentage of the grant could be, like be the
  - 12 reimbursement, if you will, for the parent or whoever it
  - is to write the grant. I mean, that might help with some
  - of the toxicology issues and whatever. I don't see that
- 15 as one of the recommendations, but it could be a strength
  - or whatever. And then just one other thing, one other
  - 17 quick thing would be the libraries, okay, the local, if
  - you go into Option 3 with the separating of the
  - 19 libraries, you wouldn't have as much diversity for all of

- the age, different age levels within one grade of
- 21 readers, you know, in the third grade my son is like big
- 22 into science, okay, he was reading about comets and that
  - was his forte, but I don't think if he was in the third
  - 24 grade at one of these divisions, you know, schools in
  - Option 3 that he would be able to get those types of

- 1 books, you know what I mean, that's just like a small,
- 2 you know, whatever, but that's.
- 3 MS. CLARKE: Thank you. I just wanted to

- 4 respond to your first concern about the gym.

  Cumberland
  - 5 Hill is the other one-story school, and they also have a
  - 6 new space, but I need to just speak to that because many
- 7 early childhood centers have what they call a gross motor
  - 8 area, and so a large indoor space, it may not be used for
  - 9 formal physical education classes, but, it, these
  - 10 children at that age do need space to run, and many of
  - 11 them have a need for working on specific skills, and we
  - have all probably seen that as parents, so it won't be a
  - waste of that space. It might not be utilized as you had
  - 14 envisioned it, but both of the schools that would be
  - 15 eligible for early childhood both have that same

- 16 circumstance, so I just wanted to mention that. In fact,
- 17 I understand they were built the same year, and they're
- 18 very similar in design.
- 19 MS. ROCK: The only thing I would say in
- 20 disagreement to that is that right now they have
- 21 specialized rooms that they do use for that purpose at
- 22 Ashton.
- 23 MS. CLARKE: Children who require services.
- 24 MS. ROCK: And so whatever --
- 25 MS. CLARKE: So thank you very much, and I

- 1 would also hope regarding, we'll add the grant writing to
- 2 our list of the possible ways to save, but the libraries,
- 3 the diversity of readers I would hope that any library,
- 4 even if it served only two or three grade levels, would
- 5 have a range to be able to differentiate for the
- 6 different readers, but they wouldn't have to have, it
- 7 still would not require the four or five sites, would
- 8 have all the same exact books to support a new curriculum
  - 9 change, so there would be a variety of reading levels in
  - any good elementary library.
  - 11 Anybody over here? We are trying to give equal time

12 to the different mics.

13 MS. LOSEA: My name is Chrisine Losea. I'm 14 a parent at Community. I have a concern that I wanted to 15 express about the fact of transition. I feel like this 16 year has been a huge transition for all the elementary **17** schools. There is three new curriculums in place, the 18 PBIS, the new math curriculum, the new reading 19 curriculum, the teachers are struggling to implement it, the parents are struggling to supplement it at home, and 20 21 the kids are struggling as well. I feel like by the end **22** of the year the teachers are going to have everything in 23 place. If we go forward with this in the next year, you're going to have, for lack of a better term, job 24

bumping, people going to be moving from fifth grade to

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- 1 third grade, and you have got the same transition all
- 2 over again. That is a huge concern, I think especially
- 3 this year, this year has been a very difficult start to
- 4 the year, and I just wanted to make sure that I express
- 5 that for your report.
- 6 MS. CLARKE: Thank you, and we have heard
- 7 about the changes, and they're listed as academic on the
- 8 academic notes, but it's one of the things that sometimes

- 9 people forget is that elementary teachers, and I'm an
- 10 elementary teacher at first even though I spent 19 years
- of my career as a principal and that is they teach all
- 12 subjects, so in a middle or a high school you might have
- one teacher that's learning a new math curriculum or a
- 14 new sequencing or scope and sequence as is the case here,
- 15 another teacher who teaches language arts and English or
  - 16 whatever it is called in that particular school district,
  - 17 but at the elementary level the teachers teach all of the
  - 18 subjects and of course PBIS and RTI goes across all
  - 19 curriculum areas, so thank you for your comment.
  - 20 MS. LECOURS: My name is Sonya Lecours. I

- 21 have two boys at Cumberland Hill, first and third grade.
- We have done the whole shuffle back and forth to
- 23 Community on busses with kids, my boys having to spend up
  - to an hour each way on the bus. I have had trouble with
- 25 my younger son, because by the time he gets to school he

- 1 doesn't want to learn. He spent an hour and a half, two
- 2 hours on a bus for half day of kindergarten, and that's
- 3 just moving one school to another. It's going to be

- 4 monumental the logistics of picking up the kids, three
- 5 busses, it just blows my mind how stressful it is going
- 6 to be on the kids on the bus, monitoring these kids,
- 7 they're going to be so not ready to learn, and it upsets
- 8 me to see on here you have got the advantages, less
- 9 travel times for specialists, and disadvantages the great
- 10 travel time for students. I don't think the travel time
- for specialists should be a consideration as an advantage
  - when you think of how many children are going to be
  - 13 spending extra hours on a bus, and I just wanted to
  - 14 reiterate that it is extremely important that these kids
  - 15 get to school ready to learn, not frustrated.
  - 16 MS. CLARKE: Thank you.

**17** MS. LECOURS: I also wanted to add, have you 18 looked, had any discussions with the local police on 19 safety issues. I know you mentioned about restricted **20** parking in certain areas, um, I mean, travel lanes going 21 to be blocked, fire lanes going to be blocked, there are going to be parents picking up children because they **22** 23 don't let children on busses for extended periods of 24 time.

MS. CLARKE: We did indicate that there

25

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would be increased traffic, and we had a concern about 1 that. 2 MS. LECOURS: Did you consult the outside, 3 did you consult the local police department and fire 4 department? 5 MS. CLARKE: We don't believe we did that in 6 Cumberland, but we have had discussions in other 7 districts, and we have been very helpful. I know there 8 have been already some adjustments made in 9 Cumberland, 10 but there certainly would have to be, if a decision of 11 this type were made to make a major change, there would have to be further consultation, absolutely. 12

- 13 MS. LECOURS: Thank you.
- 14 MS. CLARKE: Thank you. Over here.
- 15 MS. CLARK: Hi, I'm Sue Clark, I have five
- 16 children, three of which are at Community School, two of
- 17 which are too young to be at the Community School. I
- think the greatest concern that I have in coming to this
- meeting is that I was sort of expecting a little bit of
- 20 data collection beyond how many students are in a school,
  - 21 what the capacity is, and how we can save money. What
  - are the average costs that you incur that huge transition
  - of materials, people, transitioning students, by
- 24 performing maybe welcome student orientations, et cetera.

what, is there a standard minimum bussing time, alluding

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- 1 to the woman who just spoke that you would want any child
  - 2 anywhere to be so that a parent who knows that they're
  - 3 going to be maybe moving their child will know, well, at
  - 4 least they're not going to be on the bus for an hour,
  - 5 there might be a minimum standard. You're the New
  - 6 England School Development Council, what collection of
  - 7 data through all these processes that you have gone

- 8 throughout the past in other states and districts do you
- 9 have to support these options, and these recommendations?
  - 10 I think that the amount of detail on our particular
  - 11 school system is great, but I was hoping for maybe a
  - 12 little backup with your expertise from your prior work
  - 13 with other schools.
  - 14 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: We'll have to have it
  - 15 in the final.
  - 16 MS. CLARKE: He said we'll include more in
  - 17 the final report.
  - 18 MS. CLARK: Okay, I also wanted to mention,
  - 19 this is just a comment, also. Option 3 has quite a few

20 advantages. Professional development seems to be one of 21 the most commonly mentioned advantage, and while I understand professional development then means the 22 **23** teachers are better prepared to help our students I feel as though perhaps again more, more proof in the **24** pudding 25 so to speak that this is actually going to help, not only Allied Court Reporters, Inc. (401) 946-5500 94

save money but help the students as well. Thank you.

MS. CLARKE: Okay. Thank you for your

1

- 3 comments. Are there any other, yes, welcome.
- 4 MS. ST. PIERRE: Holly St. Pierre. I have a
- 5 first grader at Garvin, two more that will eventually be
- 6 there. In your elementary program notes one of the
- 7 things that you mention is the absence of challenge or
- 8 expenses for advanced elementary learners, and I didn't
- 9 see that mentioned as maybe a possible advantage in any
  - one of those options, is that something that's going to
  - 11 be mentioned or talked about?
  - MS. CLARKE: Well, that was something that
  - 13 came across in multiple venues, and without further
  - 14 staffing or additional technology or changes to the
  - 15 educational program, I know you have some wonderful

- 16 teachers, and I'm sure they're doing extensions in their 17 classrooms, but it's not necessarily organized in any 18 district fashion. There might be more options, but there 19 again there might be a cost to that, so if you have more 20 students, pre-K and kindergarten students in one place, 21 you can do different things than if they were scattered, and the same thing would be true if you had students at 22 23 the same grade level, there might be more options, but 24 that would be something that would have to be a
  - 25 by the district, and quite often staffing is part of

decision

- 1 that, and that costs money. So I can't promise that it
- 2 would be something that would happen.
- 3 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Did you want to close?
- 4 MR. HIGGINS: John Higgins, I had asked a
- 5 question earlier.
- 6 MS. CLARKE: This will be the last comment.
- 7 MR. HIGGINS: Someone mentioned the
- 8 deterioration of the PTO. One thing I have noticed
- 9 certainly this year and even last year there is a huge
- 10 educational advantage to the PTO. The PTO has funded
- 11 some programs that I think she has almost learned more

- 12 from those programs than she has in the class.
- 13 MS. CLARKE: It's incredible what the PTO in
- 14 this community have done.
- 15 MR. HIGGINS: The after-school programs,
- bringing the weekly readers, the field trips, without
- 17 them the educational experience would be a lot worse.
- 18 MS. CLARKE: We heard it again and again how
- 19 wonderful the parents are and how generous, not only with
  - the volunteering, with the fund raising and all kinds
  - 21 of -- I'd ask, well, where did this come from or how did
  - you get this, oh, the parents helped with this. So the
  - 23 parents have been incredible.
  - 24 MR. HIGGINS: That's going to be a lot

25 harder if there is loss of a sense of community in the

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- 1 schools.
- 2 MS. CLARKE: Please, just I want to point
- 3 out the e-mail and the fax. Anything else that you have,
- 4 please feel free. We'll stand ready for additional
- 5 thoughts and comments that you may have, or those who
- 6 couldn't come tonight, as you said, the full
- 7 presentation, all the slides will be posted on the
  - 8 website, so anybody who wasn't here, they won't hear

- 9 we had to say, they won't hear other explanation and
- answers to questions, but they'll see the information
- 11 that was presented on the slides tonight.
- MR. MUTTER: I do have a couple of requests
- and they have been mentioned, but is it possible for you
- 14 to offer an opinion on the difference in the capacities
- with respect to the Torrado Report, a clear opinion as to
- why they are just so different?
- 17 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: We can certainly do
- that in the final. We can certainly do that in the
- 19 final. We'll have to take one or two, two or three
- specific schools and run their numbers and run our

21 numbers and we'll see what the differences are. In every
22 place where we have done that before, I'm thinking of
23 Nashua, New Hampshire, for example, it was entirely a
24 difference in educational program. The architect who did
25 their numbers accounted for the use of space as they were

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- 1 doing it. The way their program was at the time that the
- 2 architect did it and what we were accounting for was a
- 3 different educational program because they had added,

- 4 they brought a number of students back from outside
- 5 placements and special education, and they had a lot of
- 6 programs in the district for autism and things like that
- 7 they had not had when the architect had done the earlier
- 8 study and that was the difference.
- 9 MR. MUTTER: I just wanted to make sure that
- 10 you did offer an opinion as to why they were different.
- 11 Is there any value in offering an option using the COC as
- 12 opposed to your educational component? What would
  - 13 option look like if we kept those?

an

- 14 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: We can look at that.
- 15 MR. MUTTER: What option could be available
- that could be used with COC?

- 17 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Yeah, we can do that.
- 18 MS. CLARKE: Thank you.
- 19 MR. MUTTER: And the other thing would be
- what's the time frame that, are we working on for
- 21 proceeding?
- MR. DONALD KENNEDY: Less than a month.
- MS. CLARKE: Less than a month is the answer
- 24 to that question.
- 25 MR. DONALD KENNEDY: And typically people

- 1 who have been to meetings like this usually take another
- 2 two or three weeks to get additional information into us,
- 3 so we don't want to cut off people if they do have
- 4 something else that they want to say.
- 5 MS. BEAULIEU: Okay. I just wanted to
- 6 confirm, you stated that regardless of how we lay out the
- 7 landscape of the schools, we could not, based on
- 8 enrollment, accommodate for a full-day kindergarten. Did
- 9 I misunderstand that?
- 10 MS. CLARKE: If they were all at one site
- 11 and some of the space was reconfigured so that, you know,
  - there was room for all of the support staff and the

- 13 special programs that might be at that site, if you take
- 14 an elementary school, and there is, you know, spaces that
- 15 won't be needed for a pre-K and kindergarten, sometimes
  - 16 there can be a reconfiguration, or if there are no
- 17 clusters of special needs programming other than what is
  - integrated into the program, a lot of early childhood
- 19 programs don't have separate programs, they integrate the
  - 20 children into the regular classroom as much as possible,
  - and don't need a full classroom, there might be some
  - 22 possibilities there, but I will take a deeper look at the
  - two one-level schools and see what I can come up with.

24	MS. BEAULIEU:	I have a few other	quick
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25 questions. Do you see school districts having dedicated

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- 1 science and math rooms or classrooms in their elementary
  - 2 school makeups?
  - 3 MS. CLARKE: There are more districts that
  - 4 we're seeing that in. Some of them are districts where
  - 5 they've had a decline in enrollment, and they haven't, it
  - 6 is not enough to close a school, but they are able to set
  - 7 aside a room, and quite often they also have a science

- 8 specialist go along with that program that it does some
- 9 of the setup, because that hands-on experience is so
- important, it is starting earlier and earlier but
- 11 especially at this upper elementary level there is a lot
- 12 more hands-on investigation in a more scientific way than
  - 13 they used to.
  - 14 MS. BEAULIEU: You could see an advantage
  - 15 for that clearly for students, but an advantage for
  - 16 faculty as well in the sharing of resources, and
  - 17 potentially we hear often about having common planning
  - 18 time, and we're struggling to make that happen in our
  - 19 allotted time map.

**25** 

21 are also valuable in the sense that it has the resources

22 you need for the science program, it can be set up, it's

23 very difficult as an elementary classroom teacher to be

24 trying to set up some kind of hands-on experience if you

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don't have a, you know, a break in your schedule or you

- 1 don't have recess duty that day because, or whatever,
- 2 because the kids, they get totally enthralled with what
- 3 you're doing, and, you know, they can't concentrate if

- 4 you're setting up something really exciting in the
- 5 science room. They want to get on with it.
- 6 MS. BEAULIEU: Understood. And with regard
- 7 to, it was broached a little bit about high-end learners,
- 8 what are you seeing for classrooms that can allow for
- 9 flexibility? I know we have moved many of our
- 10 specialized programs into various schools for somewhat of
  - an economy of scale, and it is targeted to have students
- 12 have more engagement with a regular classroom, but with
  - 13 students that are considered a high-end learner what
  - 14 typically do you see or would you like to see, something
  - 15 like that, whether it is a dedicated classroom that gets

- used that fluctuates in its use throughout the day or if
- 17 there are other common practices.
- 18 MS. CLARKE: We see a lot of different
- 19 programming. Quite often there is some clustering of
- 20 students so that if you have five classrooms you don't
- 21 have, just like you might cluster some of your elementary
  - 22 students, might cluster a few students that need special
  - 23 help in a particular area, you cluster a few students
  - that could really spark one another and do some
- 25 interesting work within the classroom, and the classroom

- 1 teacher will be responsible for further differentiating
- 2 the instruction to meet the needs of that cluster of
- 3 students, and in some districts, especially in
- 4 Connecticut where they still have a law on the books
- 5 requiring meeting the needs of their gifted students,
- 6 there will be a staff member, there may not be, they may
- 7 go from building to building but they actually consult
- 8 with teachers and sometimes they do special challenge
- 9 projects with interested students, and so there are
- multiple models out there, but it has to be defined it
- 11 doesn't just happen.

20

21

would be helpful for some of the information that gets

14 returned to us to see how the landscape of our schools

are presently used and certainly in the elementary

schools we know there is kids partitioned into each

17 class, but also from the perspective of how we're using

18 specialized programs in those different schools, so if

19 you have a school where there are children being serviced

specifically for autism. I know throughout the budget

process we have engaged and discussed that, but it's

changed pretty significantly even over the four-year

period when we originally started this conversation.

24 MS. CLARKE: We had talked about the

25 facility profile that will be included in the final,

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- 1 there will be a sheet that has a breakdown of each of the
- 2 spaces that aren't used. It will say how many regular
- 3 classroom spaces there are, but if there are a couple of
- 4 special-needs program rooms, regular classrooms, it'll
- 5 say under the comments what particular program is being
  - 6 met on that sheet, so you will able to see that in black
  - 7 and white as I say.

8	MS. BEAULIEU: Thank you.
9	MR. MUTTER: Are we still on, okay, I'd like
10	to thank everyone for attending this evening and their
11	decorum during the discussion. I will thank the
12	administration for helping coordinate the forum, and I

- 13 guess we are going to wait within 30 days for the final
- 14 report. Thank you very much.
- MS. CLARKE: Thank you all very much. Havea nice night.
- 17 (HEARING CLOSED AT 9:31 P.M.)

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3	CERTIFICATE
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6	I, Tracy L. Shepherd, do hereby certify
	that the foregoing is a true, accurate, and complete
7	transcript of my notes taken at the above-entitled
	hearing.
8	
9	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand
	this 30th day of November 2010.
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	TRACY SHEPHERD, CSR, NOTARY PUBLIC
15	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 12/31/10
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	DATE:	October 26, 2010
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	IN RE:	Public Hearing
22	HEARING	G OF: Cumberland School Committee
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